PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV. NO. 23 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Jan. 16 30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	.... ..	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	.... ..	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khyber ..	9000
5th March	Sardinia ..	7000	.... ..	..
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	.... ..	..
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.... ..	..
26th ,,	Mongolia ..	10000	.... ..	..
2nd April	Maloja ..	12500	.... ..	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	.... ..	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	.... ..	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Jan. 16 27th ,,	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
30th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	teamers.	Destination.
*29th Jan.	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
30th ,,	Berbera	London (Limited accommodation one class only)
30th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Pore bunder
31st ,,	Aviemoor	Malabar Coast, Colombo and Rangoon
1st Feb.	Linga	Karachi direct

* or later on Arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	14th Jan	27th Jan.
Yeboshi Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	29th Jan.	9th Feb.
Penang Maru	S Marudzumi	6280	31st Jan	12th Feb
Bombay Maru	T. Tenada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru ..	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru ..	4538	T. Watanabe	31st Jan.	10th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru ..	4499	T. Puchigami	22nd Feb.	3rd Mar.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about
City of Cairo.	A & C	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	....	20th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9259	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	3rd class Single.	3rdclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	565	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,035	480	720
Liverpool	660	905	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR..La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castella	6388	Wm. Kaise	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	18th ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	27th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1483

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Bycjun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yiolic
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,00 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Sharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and 10 last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,350
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,542

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	
Quarterly	6	0	0

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 311

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Clarke House Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED.—A TEACHER for Mathematics and Science, for the Karachi Grammar School. A trained B.Sc preferred. Must be a good disciplinarain and have had teaching experience. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, Karachi Grammar School. 802

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(Incorporated in England.—WANTED two CHARGEMEN for Perambur Workshops who have a thorough knowledge of Lathe and Machine work and who are capable of efficiently supervising a large staff of workmen.

2. Men with experience of supervising and who have held positions of responsibility will be preferred. Salary offered Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7 a day according to qualification and experience.

3. Applications which must state clearly the age and nationality of the applicant, the salary now drawn and full details as to training and experience accompanied with true copies of certificates should be addressed to THE LOCO. & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, M. & S. M. Railway, Perambur, not later than February 3rd.

4. Selected candidates must be prepared to join at once. 1009

WANTED an ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER for Maymyo. Town on a salary of Rs. 300—20—400, plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem.

Candidates must be graduates or diplomates in Medicine and Surgery of a British or Indian University or Medical Faculty, and must possess a British Diploma of Public Health.

The post is in Government service and is permanent and pensionable. He will have to execute a bond undertaking to serve for a period of 3 years.

The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for 12 months.

Private practice will not be allowed.

Aplications, in applicant's own handwriting should be forwarded to the Undersigned not later than the 15th February, 1916, with:—

(1). Copies of Diplomas.

(2). Certificates as to age, and nationality.

(3). Certificates of previous experience in a sanitary appointment, stating length of service.

(4). Certificates of character and ability attested by a Government official.

(5). A medical certificate of physical fitness for the duties required, from the Civil Surgeon of the district in which applicant resides.

C. E. WILLIAMS, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M., LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.

805

AS three years' term of the present Chief Officer of this Municipality expires on 30th April, 1916, applications are invited for the vacancy on the following conditions.

1. That the applicant shall at least have passed the University School Final or Matriculation Examination but preference will be given to one who has attained the degree of L.C.E., and has also passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination and having a satisfactory experience of Municipal work.

2. The salary of the post at starting shall be between 100 and 150 according to qualifications and rising to Rs. 200 provided that this pay limit be reconsidered at the time of selection in the case of an applicant possessing special qualifications.

3. The appointment shall be probationary for one year and will thereafter be made permanent on the probationary incumbant's Services being approved by the Municipality.

All applications to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 1st of March 1916. The applicants should enclose their testimonials &c., if any, which will be returned when done with.

GIRDHARDAS M. DESAI, President, Nadiad City Municipality.

2999

City Municipal Office, Nadiad, 24th January, 1916.

WANTED

WANTED—a Parsi Youth, for up-country, well versed with English Correspondence and Indian Book-keeping. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 717 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3000

WANTED—a SMART GUJRATHI SYNOPSIS WRITER and MANAGER, for Billing and Posting Advertisements for Royal Opera House. Apply on the premises personally before noon. 3007

WANTED an experienced ENGINEER to take measurements and prepare bill of a big building already completed. Good salary for a reliable and capable man. Preference will be given to a retired European Executive or Superintending Engineer. Applications should be addressed to MIR ASLAM KHAN, General Contractor, Brade Lodge, Civil Lines, Nagpur, C.P., up to the 10th February, 1916. 804

WANTED an ASSISTANT in the Audit and Accounts Department of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, Salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 500, British Government Currency, rising by annual increment of Rs. 50.

Applicants to state age, nationality and qualifications, giving details of experience. Copies of testimonials to accompany application. Knowledge of railway accounts preferred. Personal interview of the selected candidate may be required.

Applications to reach THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR by the 31st January 1916. 1001

WANTED the following TEACHERS for the Godfrey English School, Maihar State, E. I. R.:—

(i) A Sanskrit Pandit on Rs. 20 p.m. A Madhyama passed candidate will be preferred.

(ii) A qualified Drawing Master (English) on Rs. 15 p.m.

(iii) A certified Gymnastic Master on Rs. 15 p.m.

Applications stating age, caste and qualifications should be forwarded with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. 1003

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

6,000 yards ground to be sold at Worli, Apply:—DINANATH BHASKER, Junction of Haines and Ferguson Road, Worli. 2989

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—402 pairs Gents Red Morocco Tie Shoes, bark tanned soles, screwed on, medium toe and fitting. Do not miss this opportunity. In sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Reduced price Rs. 2.10.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co. Madras.

612—12

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160, E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supplies of articles of food, etc., are required for the Lunatic Asylum and Civil Hospital, Ratnagiri, for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1916. Tenders will be received by the Undersigned at the Lunatic Asylum on the 4th February, 1916, at 8 a.m. A sum of Rs. 150 should be deposited as earnest money in a Government Treasury and the receipt produced with the Tender. Forms of Tender and any information required, will be supplied by the Undersigned on application. A fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for the forms of Tender.

2. The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any particular Tender.

DORABSHA E. KOTHAWALA, Civil Surgeon, and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Ratnagiri.

Ratnagiri, 24th January, 1916. 802

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Petty articles from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1916.

Form of Tender and Schedules can be had on application to the Undersigned in writing on payment of rupee one without which the application will not be attended to.

T. G. PEACOCKE, Lt.-Col., Supdt., Remount Depot, Ahmednagar. 800

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED, AND RAW, TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON, CAUSTIC SODA, AND SPONGE CLOTHS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1916, for the supply of above stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1916.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton etc. required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of Rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory notes lodged with the Company as Tender Deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 5th January 1916. 2815

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RANCHHOD GIRDHAR, a merchant late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. .....Deceased.

PREMKOREBAI widow of the said RANCHHOD GIRDHAR deceased of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Old Hanuman Lane Jeram Naran's House in the town and island of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI.

The 19th day of Jan. 1916.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN Petitioner's Attorneys.

3006

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of RANCHORDAS JUGMOHANDAS SHROFF, late of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Anant Rusia Oart Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

HARIDAS PARMANANDAS, of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant one of the executors named in Will of the deceased abovenamed residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 19th day of Jan. 1916.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

2992

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supply of articles of diet and sundries for the inmates of the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Leper Asylum, Ratnagiri, for one year commencing from the 1st April, 1916, will be received by the Undersigned at the Lunatic Asylum, Ratnagiri, on the 5th February, 1916, at 8 a.m. Any further information required and Form of Tender (the latter for a fee of Re. 1) will be supplied on application to the Undersigned.

Each Tender should be accompanied with a deposit of Rupees one hundred as earnest money. The Tenderer whose Tender will be accepted will have to deposit a sum of Rupees three hundred for the proper performance of the Contract.

The Leper Asylum Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

DORABSHA E. KOTHAWALA, Superintendent, Sir D. M. P. Leper Asylum, Ratnagiri.

Ratnagiri, 24th January, 1916. 803

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJEE JOOSUB HAJEE SHERIFF of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Bai KESSERBAI, widow of JAFFER MOORAJ and Mr. MAHOMED JAFFER MOORAJ. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims will be considered as waived:—

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground containing by admeasurement 569 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 205, 206 as stated in the Deed of Conveyance to the Collector's bill bearing Collector's Old Nos 205, 284, the Vendor but according to Collector's New No. 1151 Old Survey Nos. 511 and 512 and New Survey No. 3302 together with the tenement or building standing thereon and stated in the said Conveyance to have been assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 6807 and 6808 and Street Nos. 1, 11, 5 7, 9, 11, 13 D'Lima Street Nos 1 and 13, and also as Street Nos 7 to 13 D'Lima Street and 1 to 13 Church Street but appearing by the Municipal Assessor's Transfer Certificate dated 12th March 1915, to bear Ward Nos. 6807 6808 and 5662 Dolkar Street and De Lima Street and Street Nos. 1 to 11 and 13 Dolkar Street, and Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 De Lima Street, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of De Lima Street formerly called Lawrence D'Lima Street, and on the Western ends of the Church Street and Dolkar Street, outside the Fort at Mazagon, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Fazulbhoy Mahomedbhai on or towards the West by the said D'Lima Street, on or towards the North by the said Church Street, and on or towards the South by the said Dolkar Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 26th day of January 1916.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys.

3005

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the Hon. Sir PHEROZESHA MERWANJI MEHTA K.C.I.E., a Barrister-at-Law, who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of November 1915, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay unto Lady AIMAI P. M. MEHTA, widow of the said deceased one of the Executors in the said Will named to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay reserving the right of Fardunji Manekji Kanga the other executor named in the said will to come in and apply for the same. All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the said deceased are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building, Fort, Bombay forthwith. All claims must be sent in within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the assets of the said deceased will be distributed without reference to claims not so stated.

Dated this 26th day of January 1916.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for Lady Aimai P. M. Mehta, Executrix of the said deceased. 3009

TREACHER & CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on the 15th January, 1916, a distribution of Rs. 100 per share from the Reserve Fund was declared. This will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 31st January 1916, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Offices of the Company, at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company, on the 15th January 1916, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board, H. J. REYNOLDS, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th January 1916. 3008

JODHPUR BIKANER RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of CASTOR OIL to the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway for the twelve months from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917. The quantity required is about 4,000 maunds.

Tenders will be opened in the Manager's Office on MONDAY, the 13th March, 1916.

For further information and Form of Tender, apply to THE MANAGER, J. B. Railway, Jodhpur.

MANAGER, Jodhpur Bikaner Railway.

Manager's Office, Jodhpur, dated the 18th January, 1916. 801

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY and ASSOCIATED COMPANIES inclusive, would be MOVED from their present situation in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, to 70, Apollo Street, as from the 1st February.

The INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY 2986

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the EASTERN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., and ASSOCIATED COMPANIES inclusive would be MOVED from their present situation in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, to 70, Apollo Street, as from the 1st February.

The EASTERN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. 2993

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY 30/2 Harrison Road Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Hy. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th January at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of the Holland House next to the Hotel Majestic, Colaba Causeway the very valuable high class substantial and well-polished household and office teak and blackwood furniture consisting of dining tables for 6 persons dining chairs, double meatsafes dinner waggons side boards, marble top centre tables, tapestry leather lined drawing room spring cushioned suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganised artistic mirrored cabinets easy and low chairs, English rocking chairs, Curzon chairs, easels, sewing machines, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy vases, revolving book cases, office chairs, writing and office tables, ladies writing tables, bookstands, carpets, large size glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, marble topped washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty clothes baskets, umbrella stands, hatstands, verandah benches, iron folding chairs for the garden, table lamps, English dinner sets, rich glassware and crockeryware etc., etc., the property of the proprietor, the International Provision Stores Co., including that of others.

The Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

ON VIEW.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction sale of specially selected and Made-to-Order Artistic and Latest Designed Household Furniture by the well-known makers, Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and E. Wimbridge and other good makers, seasoned Blackwood Drawing Room complete Suites, and specially selected rich Indian hand fretwork, Moradabad Drawing Room, folding screens, and overmantle, Teak and Blackwood Bedsteads by Wimbridge, art Indian carved ornaments, rich hand painted Satsuma Vases, Indian Standard, Baby Grand Piano imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., Albaine the English stove, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the first floor of the "Sea Side," Bungalow No. 2 Road, Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, the very valuable, artistic, latest designed substantial made-to-order and specially selected household furniture by the well-known makers, Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Canji and E. Wimbridge and other makers, consisting of sliding dining table in 3 pieces for 12 men, English designed dining arm chairs, mirror sideboards, dinner waggons, meat safes, rich season blackwood Genoa velvet lined complete drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, rich English and Indian carpets, Indian Standard baby grand cottage piano imported by Marcks in condition equal to new, specially selected rich Indian hand fretwork, Moradabad drawing room folding screen and overmantle, rich hand-painted satsuma vases, specially made-to-order mirrored almyrahs, marble top dressing and washing tables, marble topped dressing chests of drawers, velvet lined Curzon chairs, rich drawing room teapoys, teak and blackwood rich bedstead by E. Wimbridge, single and double iron bedsteads, Albaine the English gas stove, clothes, and gown presses, rich glass and crockeryware, rich plated-ware, etc., etc., the property of F. D. McAlpin, Esq., of Messrs. McAlpin and Co.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

NOTE.—The original price of the piano is Rs. 1,200 and is in condition equal to new.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors concerned:—

4 kegs each half cwt Sulphur Green.
6 kegs each half cwt Sulphur Yellow.
8 kegs each half cwt Sulphur Brown.
5 kegs each 4 cwt Sulphate of Alumina (powder).
2 tons 16 per cent. Alizarine (genuine quality, original packing).
1 ton 20 per cent. Alizarine (genuine quality, original packing).
10 casks each 1 cwt. Bisulphate of Soda.

By order of the concerned:—

1 cask 1 cwt. sulphur Blue R.
2 casks each 125 lbs. Immedial Dark Blue.
1 cask 1 cwt. Alizarine Chlorate Red 16 per cent.
1 cask 1 cwt. Alizarine Orange 16 per cent.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid and lots taken delivery of within four days of the sale.

P.S.—The kegs of Alizarine will be sold as per original weights.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & Co.—(contd.)

VERY IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 300 TONS MOULMAIN, SELECTED FIRST CLASS MOULMIN SELECTED SECOND CLASS, WALLACE INDIAN RANGOON FIRST CLASS WALLACE BANGKOK INDIAN FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 5th January, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Auction at Sewri Bunder by order of Messrs. Sitaram Jainarayen and on account and at the risk of Gangabur Jaggonnath.

About 220 tons Moulmain selected first class teak squares.

To close accounts area an consignees.

About 40 tons Moulmain selected second class teak squares.

About 18 tons Wallace Indian Rangoon first class teak squares.

9 (pieces) Wallace selected first class teak squares.

Also by order of Seth Sitaram Bherumal About 30 tons Wallace Bangkok Indian first class teak squares.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagors in the Valuable Landed Property at Doctor Street, Ful Gully.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Ebrahimbhoy Kadibhoy, at the Auction Sale, held on 1st December, 1915, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ahmedally Sheikh Kaderbhoy, Goolam Hussein Sheikh Kaderbhoy and Ebrahim Sheikh Kaderbhoy, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises all the right, title and interest of the said Mortgagors in the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land of tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Doctor Street in Bombay, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2640, New No. 9652, Old Survey No. 1006, New Survey No. 4890, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7022, Street Nos. 137/141. 49/53, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Doctor Sreet, on or towards the North by Public Road, and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, which said premises are now in the occupation of the borrowers and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, No. 1-1, on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

At Messrs. BENNETT and Co's., weekly sale, a magnificent pair of very showy black Arab entires, height 15-1, age six off. The property of a Ruling Chief proceding on a foreign tour. Originally cost Rs. 3,500.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 27th January, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. B12

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 621.

ON VIEW.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable household neat-made furniture (made to order) by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, meat-safe, sideboard, drawing room Chesterfield comfortable spring cushion suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry easy rocking and Curzon chairs, artistic cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes, hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, cheval glass, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, marble top round and octagon table, fancy tile top teapoys, corner cabinets, chiffoniers, palmstands, sliding glass door and revolving book cases, hatstands, Singapore cane furniture pieces, blackwood chairs with rich engravings, dressing and writing tables, big Persian carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, free-wheel bicycle, very large grandfather clock, teakwood, blackwood and iron single and double bedsteads, towel horse, wash-hand tables, flower vases, rich platedware, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, flower pots, cooking utnsils, etc.

The property of L. J. Worgan, Esq., the Deputy Accountant-General, Secretariat.

Also one square brougham by Offord and Son.

1 8-10 h.p. Rover motor car two-seated. ed.

One motor cycle in good order.

Catalogues will be printed and the furniture is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE OF MESSRS. W. WOLF AND SONS (IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Liquidators of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the 2nd floor of Motilal Mansions at Hamam Street, Fort, the following office furniture, such as office tables, chairs, 3 electric fans, electric table lamps and lights, revolving top table, revolving bookstand, special made strong teakwood partitions with spring doors, Remington, Oliver and Smith typewriters, sample, cupboards, also special made cupboards with drawers for putting cotton samples, teapoys, screens, clocks, copying press benches, paper racks, one bale glazed yellow wrapping paper, etc.

THIS VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD ON SUNDAY THE 30TH JANUARY, 1916.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WADALA (SEWREE) IN MATUNGA, TOGETHER WITH THE MILL BUILDINGS AND THE MACHINERY THEREIN, KNOWN AS THE MATUNGA COTTON MILLS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Goculdas Dayaram Master, an insolvent the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale, given to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of May 1912, and expressed to be made between the said Goculdas Dayaram Master of the one part and the mortgagee and another of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 30th January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), the undermentioned property together with mill buildings and the machinery therein known as the Matunga Cotton Mills, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka ground situate lying and being at Wadala in Matoonga in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of the public road, leading from Naigaum to Sewree and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward "F" No. 3392 and Street No. 633 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 47, 50, 62, 63, 66 etc., new Nos. C/14794, 14799, 14820, 14822, 14828, etc., and new survey Nos. 1 to 11/2163, containing by admeasurement 4449 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east partly by the ground of Dhunji Kan Thakoor, partly by the ground of Morarji Luxman Thakoor, on the West by Sewree Road, on the South by the ground of Anundrao Narayen Dabhoolker and on the North partly by the ground of Sunwar Narayen Thakoor, partly by the ground of Gasper Antone Sarao and partly by the ground of Joshi Juggonnath Devjee.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Sewree Road, in the Registration Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 916 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57, New No. A/14810, and New Survey No. 1/2162, and also portion of New Survey No. 2/2162, and bounded on the North by the ground of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, on the South by the property of Dayaram Jugjiwan Master, on the East by the ground of Gasper Antone Sarao and on the West by the property of Dayaram Jugjiwan Master.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and also for particulars regarding mill machinery, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT.

"THE POISONED ROOM" and "THE VAMPIRE"
Being 5th and 6th Episodes of
"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
The most entertaining and interesting series of films. Each episode absolutely complete in itself.

PATHE'S GAZETTE (Latest.)
"WHEN MICE MAKE MERRY"
Comic Cartoon by Bray.
"THE BELGIAN SHEEP DOG"
Educational series.
"FRESH FROM THE FARM"
Phunfilm Comic.

Time:—7. 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. nightly.

PRICES:—Boxes 6 Seats .. .. Rs. 9 0 — 1st Class .. .. .. As. 8
Balcony Seats .. .. Rs. 1 8 — 2nd „ .. .. .. „ 4
Reserved .. .. .. Re. 1 0 — 3rd „ .. .. .. „ 2

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-30

To-night the most vigorous slice of history ever filmed
"SPARTACUS"
OR, THE REVOLT OF THE ROMAN GLADIATORS
This film, 6,000 feet long had the great honour of being shown before THEIR MAJESTIES KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY.

9-30 TO-NIGHT, MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents
"THE SCAMPS." FROM THE PALACE THEATRE, London, in a Merry Vaudeville Entertainment.
SEE "The SCAMPS" Choral Society! "The SCAMPS" Picture Palace!
The Largest and Most Original Concert Party Touring.
Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music
NOTE THE DATE!
NEXT SATURDAY, January 29th
Opening of
CHARLES HOWITT
AND
A. PHILLIP COMPANY
Season
"MILESTONES"
A period play showing the evolution of dress, fashion and human nature from 1860 to 1885 and from thence to the present day. The action of the play is most interesting.

MONDAY, 31st.
Hall Caine's Great Drama
"THE PRODIGAL SON"
The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she has died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home wiser.

TUESDAY, 1st FEB.
The Thrilling Canadian Drama
THE LAND OF PROMISE.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEB.
The Charming Mystical Comedy
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"

THURSDAY, 3rd FEB.
The Screaming Farce:
"WHAT THE BUTTLER SAW"

FRIDAY, 4th FEB.
Somerset Mangham's Charming Comedy
"JACK STRAW"

SATURDAY, 5th FEB.
Martin Harvey's
Great Classic Drama:
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
The Rat .. ..Charles Howitt.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.
Booking at ROSE & Co.
Nightly at 9-30 p.m.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Friday, 28th January
A CINDERELLA DANCE
AND
SKATING AT THE RINK.
A SPACIOUS DANCING ENCLOSURE
Will be tastefully arranged in the centre of the Rink and the floor specially prepared for Dancing, the outer circle being reserved for Skaters so that Dancing and Skating will be simultaneous from 9-30 to midnight.
Admission Re. 1. Skates Re. 1.
Ladies' admission including Skates Re. 1.
Rink Buffet will be kept open till midnight.

Tuesday, 15th February,
SECOND GRAND
FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY, noon 17th February. For particulars and prospectus apply to
HON. SEC. PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S.,
2569 Elphinstone College, Fort.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY

Premier Theatre of the East.
CINEMA AT 6-45 P.M. ON
THURSDAY,
FRIDAY,
FRIDAY.
NO CINEMA AT 10 P.M.
(see other Advertisement)
The Gorgeous French Drama:
"RICHELIEU"
A marvellous film study of the great CARDINAL and the COURT LIFE of LOUIS III. One of the most ambitious and clever historical pictures ever screened.
The Inimitable MAX LINDER in
"THE PERSUASIVE POWER OF A REVOLVER"
The farcical story of an American Millionaire who makes Max accept his daughter at the point of a revolver.
Another laughter-maker from Paris:
"YOUTH MUST HAVE ITS DAY".
Showing what marvellous things one can learn when one is young and how secrets are kept by gossips.
PATHE GAZETTE by the last Mail.
Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Rendezvous of the Cultured.
MADAME MARION KEMP
and her brilliant Company.
LAST TWO CONCERTS.
10 P.M. TO-NIGHT 1 P.M.
PROGRAMME:
MADAME MARION KEMP will sing
The Promise of Life (by request) Cowen.
A Summer Night. Goring Thomas.
with Violin obligato by Miss Wigmore.
Caller Herrin.
Melisande in the Wood. Goetz.
My dear Soul. Sanderson.

MISS IVY WIGMORE will play
Canzonetta D'Ambrosio.
Gavotte Gossec.
Saltarella. Papini.

MR. HAROLD PROCTOR will play
Polonaise Mosz Kowski.
Piano and Violin fourth movement / Poco Allegretto } Ceasar Franck.

MR. FRANCIS HALLS will sing
The Bandolero Stuart
Father O'Flynn. Stanford.

10 P.M. TO-MORROW 10 P.M.
PROGRAMME.
MADAME KEMP will sing
Sink Red Sun. Del Riego
Ombra Mai fu (by request) Handel
Ave Maria (by request) Paston Cooper.
with Violin obligato by Miss Wigmore.
Three Score & Ten. Trevalsa.
Within a Mile O' Edinboro town Scotch.
Land of Hope and Glory (by request) Elgar

MISS IVY WIGMORE will play
Hungarian Dance Brahms.
Berceuse Faure
Caprice Viennois Kreisler.

MR. HAROLD PROCTOR will play
Presto Agitato Mendelssohn.
Waltz Chopin.

MR. FRANCIS HALLS will sing
The Admiral's Broom, Bevan.
Oh! Oh! Hear the Wild Winds Blow. Mattei.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1-8. & As. 8.
Booking at S. ROSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Clear the Decks for
"THE BROKEN COIN"
"THE BROKEN COIN"
"THE BROKEN COIN"
Chief Actors—Our well acquainted
"GRACE CUNARD—Known as "LUCILLE LOVE"
AND
"FRANCIS FORD"—Known as "VICTOR HUGO."
The Story is Admirable, Charming, Wonderful and Thrilling, etc., etc.
Begins on Saturday, 29th January, 1916.
Four Cash Prizes in each class out of Rs. 1,000 as under:—
Box Rs. 400; First Class Rs. 300; Second Class Rs. 200; Third Class Rs. 100.

NOW SHOWING
"The QUEST" 7,000 feet. "The QUEST" 7,000 feet.
RATES AND TIME AS USUAL.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road. 'Phone 1266

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 26.
Haru Maru — Ede — Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26.
Sardar — Weeks — Busreh
Bellview — Churchill — Hull
Orna — Archdeacon — Moulmein

The following vessel received port clearance yesterday.
Steamer Jetorofu Maru — Ogura — Kobe

The following vessel entered the docks for loading on Wednesday:—
Steamer City of Lahore for Karachi.

Jan. 26.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The steamer Yetorofu Maru, 2,977 tons, Captain K. Ogura, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and one passenger.

S. S. Haru Maru:—The steamer Haru Maru, 1,664 tons, Captain Benji Ede, arrived here yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 21st instant, in ballast.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain M. Weeks, sailed yesterday for Busreh via Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bellview:—The steamer Bellview, 2,278 tons, Captain J. Churchill, sailed yesterday for Hull and Middlesborough via Suez Canal, with a general cargo on board.

Wednesday, 26th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Peking ..... Melchior ..... W. & A. G. & Co
B. Rajah ..... McLennon ..... T. M. & Co
C. & R. Palamcotta ..... Downing ..... M.M. & Co
D. & E. Bahadur ..... Docley ..... T. M. & Co
M. Nairung ..... T. M. & Co.
N. Howorth ..... Ferguson ..... W. & A. G. & Co
P. Fernlay ..... Potts ..... L. Dreyfus & Co
Q. Jane Radcliffe ..... Williams ..... W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati ..... B. S. N. Co
Inravati ..... B. S. N. Co
Satranji ..... B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Perla ..... Ross ..... W. & A. G. & Co
5 Atagosan Maru ..... Harle ..... N. Y. Kaisha
6 Alemoor ..... Williams ..... M. M. & Co
8 Akbar ..... Murch ..... T. M. & Co
10 & 11 Yetorofu Maru .. Ogura ..... N. Y. Ka Co
12 & 13 Orna ..... Legrand ..... M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin ..... Manley ..... P. & O.S.N. Co
3 Berbera ..... Steadman ..... M. M. & Co
4 City of Lahore ..... Laidlay ..... K. Nixon & Co
5 Kaiser-i-Hind ..... Bennett ..... P. & O.S.N. Co
6 Silksworth Hall ..... Williams ..... L. Dreyfus & Co
17 Salsette ..... Armitage ..... P. & O. Co

M. W. D. D.

Urlana ..... M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Flor-de-Diu ..... Nacoda ..... G. Bhimji
Isle of Mull ..... Weeks ..... T. M. & Co
Kowelt ..... Wilson ..... T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 26.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 55 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 26 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.; 8 cases curtains and covers, King, King and Co.; 28 bales goat skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 19 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 5 cases curry powder, H. Muncherji and Sons; 44 cases bristles, J. Livingstone and Co.; 10 bundles Malabar canes, D. S. Postwalla.

FOR BOSTON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 9 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.; 4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jane Radcliffe (s) 8,000 cwts. groundnuts, Volkart Brothers; 3,990 cwts. groundnuts, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Bros; 1,200 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Firnby (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 276 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Atagosan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 500 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 2,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 27 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

Haru Maru (s) 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 1,800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin (s) 46 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 6 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 26.

S. S. City of Lahore from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—2,607 casks China clay, 10 cases tannic acid, 170 drums caustic soda, 4 drums zinc chloride, 32 drums 3 barrels magnesium chloride, 100 barrels green copperas, 48 casks salamoniac, 10 kegs antimony salts, 5 cases tyres 11 cases shoes, 33 casks 36 crates 11 cases tiles, 5 casks sulphide of sodium, 350 bags 1,000 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 1 keg tartar emetic, 12 cases drug, 160 bags starch, 27 crates glass bottles, 20 cases ginger ale, 8 casks sizeoline, 2 cases emulsifier, 201 cases brandy, 50 cases vinegar, 10 cases sauce, 40 cases vegetables, 1 cask dye, 82 cases fish, 5 cases ham, 1 box 1 cask Chinaware, 10 casks 3 cases glass globes, 495 cases beer, 58 casks gum tragasol, 61 crates 2 casks 5 cases earthenware, 1 case motor and parts, 62 cases cycle and parts, 4 casks solidified oil, 12 cases confectionery, 194 bales paper, 3 cases buffalo pickers, 2 cases cheese, 2 cases crystalised ginger, 5 cases sardines, 11 cases leather belting, 37 cases provisions, 126 cases biscuits, 1 case gelatine, 129 cases colour, 2 barrels oil, 11 trusses 16 packages hair belting, 20 casks 4 cases blacking, 4 casks 2 cases picking bands, 10 crates 10 cases 2,808 kegs paint, 40 cases salmon, 50 bags farina, 40 bags sago flour, 2 cases roller skins, 1 case lather buffers, 40 bags mineral white, 1 cask sulphur black paste, 4 casks linseed oil, 6 cases chocolate, 63 cases cotton oil cloth, 579 cases 2,567 boxes soap, 2 cases silk yarn, 1 case umbrellas, 1 case walking stick, 4 bales roller cloth, 2 bales flannel, 3 cases cotton and woollens, 22 cases art silk and cotton goods, 27 bales canvas, 4 bales Berlin wool, 14 bales cotton rope, 9 cases sewing cotton thread, 9 cases cotton nets, 6 cases 2 trusses woollen goods, 64 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 4 cases mixed linens 8 cases mixed cottons, 165 cases umbrella furniture, 21 cases linens, 1 bale blankets, 334 bales 84 cases cotton yarn, 1,749 cases 246 bales cotton piece-goods.

S. S. Rajah from Sourabaya, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—37,479 bags sugar, 14 cases 4 bags guntry seed, 400 sleepers 8 squares timber, 56 drums arrack.

S. S. Bahadur from Sourabaya, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—29,112 bags sugar, 476 pieces squares, 10,350 baskets molasses.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 26th January 1916 was 30.172 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay 25th January, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Parometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.944	Inches.
Temperature of Air	75.6	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.3	„
Dew point	64.5	„
Relative humidity of Air.....	0.688	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0	„
Maximum Temperature of Air	83.9	„
Minimum do. do	68.5	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	N, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind do do.	131	Miles.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. B13

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D 5

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Jan. 26.

A fresh disturbance is entering north-west India from Persia. Light rain is reported from north Baluchistan. No rain elsewhere.

Forecast:—A few scattered falls in north-west India, chiefly in the hills.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 26th January 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature has fallen but is still generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme western and north-western districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature has become normal; night temperature continues in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Another disturbance is passing eastwards from Persia. Light rain has been reported from Quetta and cloud has increased considerably in Baluchistan and north-west India.

Some showers are likely in Baluchistan. A few showers may occur also in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total since November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	62.3	44.4	60	..	2.70	—4.39
Jask	76.1	65.3	88	..	0.61	—1.69
Muskat	81.7	70.2	67	..	0.27	—1.60
Do. (24th)	78.6	66.4	67	..	0.27	—1.54
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.8	48.7	48	..	0.19	—0.49
Rawalpindi	68.7	39.3	66	..	0.23	—2.99
Lahore	70.6	43.3	73	..	0.17	—1.17
Hissar	74.1	45.9	50	..	0.02	..
Ambala	73.7	43.3	68	..	0.28	—2.05
Delhi	73.8	50.8	45	..	0.02	—1.33
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.3	49.8	40	..	0	—0.86
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	79.0	49.8	53	..	0.24	—0.73
Cawnpore	79.0	49.5	58	..	0.02	—1.05
Allahabad	80.4	49.2	57	..	0.14	—1.15
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.5	50.8	66	..	0	—0.44
Karachi	78.0	59.9	67	..	0.13	—0.53
Ajmer	74.0	40.0	47	..	0.02	—0.72
Jaipore	78.2	44.8	41	..	0.11	—0.67
Kotah	80.8	55.8	39	..	0	—0.51
Mount Abu	66.8	52.0	47	..	0	—0.58
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	82.0	53.7	51	..	0	—0.17
Dwarka	77.7	62.7	74	..	0.19	—0.09
Veraval	81.1	57.0	49	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	83.1	48.1	58	..	0	—0.31
Bhavnagar Para	83.2	53.8	67	..	0	—0.32
Surat	86.5	57.7	58	..	0	—0.21
Ahmedabad	85.3	59.7	27	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	84.6	56.3	43	..	0	—0.26
Neemuch	78.9	51.2	45	..	0.06	—0.46
Indore	80.6	51.3	46	..	0.66	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.9	49.7	66	..	0.15	—1.29
Saugor	81.0	54.3	36	..	0.09	—1.39
Hoshangabad	83.9	52.2	57	..	0.12	—1.07
Khandwa	86.4	51.9	60	..	0.33	—0.31
Akola	88.1	53.7	41	..	1.72	0.27
Amroati	86.6	50.3	41	..	0.45	—0.95
Nagpur	85.6	53.8	48	..	0.16	—1.41
Chanda	87.1	57.0	67	..	0.62	—0.66
Raipur	83.3	56.8	60	..	0.33	—0.52
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.9	67.3	77	..	0.09	—0.44
Ratnagiri	85.3	67.1	64	..	0.81	0.16
Mormugao	83.2	69.9	94	..	2.22	—0.22
Karwar	85.9	65.2	95	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.1	54.1	51	..	0.16	—0.62
Ahmednagar	84.8	51.9	49	..	3.40	2.32
Poona	87.4	52.5	72	..	0.33	—0.74
Sholapur	89.0	62.8	51	..	1.27	—0.21
Bijapur	88.6	66.6	51	..	0.48	—0.77
Belgaum	85.3	56.4	71	..	1.70	—0.29
Ahmedabad	85.0	55.1	39	..	1.82	0.77
Nizamabad (Indore)	88.8	60 9	63	..	0.88	0.05
Hyderabad	85.5	62.5	79	..	0.79	—0.45
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.6	72.2	74	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	85.8	70.4	81	..	13 29	7.04
Cochin	89.1	69.2	60	..	8.84	0.39
Colombo	85.9	68.5	77	..	27.84	7.15
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.6	66.0	80	..	20.73	14.51
Bellary	89.3	61.8	59	..	7.28	5.09
Cuddapah	90.2	65.6	67	..	9.44	4.83
Madras	84.3	68.6	83	..	21.24	1.44
Bangalore	81.3	53.7	73	..	3.60	0.04
Coimbatore	86.0	60.4	64	..	6.76	1.87
Trichinopoly	86.7	61.6	75	..	12.73	4.62
Negapatam	83.6	71.6	56	..	24.23	—4.08

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	26	m 2 27	27 7	26	m 8 41	17 7
		3 9a	25 8		8 29a	15 8
Thur.	27	m 3 1	26 11	27	m 9 24	17 7
		4 9a	25 8		9 19a	20 6
Fri.	28	m 3 42	26 3	28	m 10 21	17 7
		5 23a	25 0		10 31a	21 8
Sat.	29	m 4 41	25 6	29	m 11 37	17 6
		6 53a	25 3			
Sun.	30	m 6 2	24 11	30	m 0 41	22 9
		8 30a	26 3		1 1a	17 5
Mon.	31	m 7 33	24 11	31	m 2 23	21 7
		9 31a	27 6		2 15a	16 4
	Feb.					
Tues.	1	m 8 59	25 7	1	m 3 32	20 5
		10 20a	28 9		3 16a	15 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise	Sunset
„	26 (Wednesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 29m.
„	27 (Thursday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 29m.
„	28 (Friday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 29m.
„	29 (Saturday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 30m.
„	30 (Sunday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 30m.
„	31 (Monday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m.
Feb.	1 (Tuesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 31m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h.	1-20 a.m.
First Quarter	12 „	9h.	7-3 a.m.
Full Moon	20 „	1h.	59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter	„	6h.	5-1 a.m.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON TRADE YEAR.

FEATURES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The year has been a profitable one in the spinning trade, says the "Manchester Guardian", but the second half must have been very much better than the first. Mr. F. W. Tattersall's analysis of the results of the year's working in 66 typical Lancashire companies (owning 5,701,823 spindles) for the twelve months ended November 30 shows a total profit of £5,905 only on a paid-up share capital of £2,326,969; this is after paying interest on the loan capital of £1,176,185, and, of course, allowing for depreciation. Though a trifle better than the results of 1914, this is poor enough, and as the spinners of American cotton have done better than those who spin Egyptian, we may take it that these have, on the whole, lost money.

The statistics prepared by Mr. John Kidger, of Oldham, tell a similar and rather better tale. Taking 100 typical companies as one concern, with a share capital of £3,612,515, he finds that there is a loss of £15,020; in 1910 the loss on the same companies (or nearly the same) was £363,006, and in 1909 £272,072. Though dividends have commonly been paid out of reserves, this year many of the well-managed companies have done fairly, especially those where output was suitable for the times or could be quickly adapted to them. It must be remembered, too, that in the cotton-spinning trade a good many concerns hardly look for profits except in the boom years, and drag on an inefficient existence in the intervening ones. The companies that have made profits in 1915 are largely ring-spinners or producers of coarse counts. Mr. Kidger reckons that the year's output of yarn has been reduced 10 to 15 per cent in consequence of the war; he remarks on the slight extent to which loans have been withdrawn from the spinning companies in spite of the advantages of the War Loan; and he anticipates better results than those lately declared from the companies which take stock at the end of the year. The prosperity of the cotton trade, however, cannot be measured by those companies which publish balance-sheets. Those which do not "are the cream of the largest yarn-producing mills, with all the latest improvements for saving money." The dividends from this class of company averaged 9 1-5 per cent. for 1915, as compared with 10 1-6 for 1914, and they average over 4 per cent. more than those paid by the companies in question which disclose their accounts.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Though the relations between employer and employed have been subjected to severe strain there has not been any serious rupture. With a working arrangement as a temporary substitute for the Brooklands agreement, and no dangerous contention in the weaving trade, the year opened peacefully enough. The great increases in the cost of living, however, made labour restive all over the country, and the cotton operatives were by no means the first to move. In February the weavers applied for a general advance, which was refused, and in March the application was changed to one for a bonus on wages during the war; the cardroom, too, applied for a 10 per cent. bonus, and both were refused. The position in the spinning trade was peculiar, for the five years' agreement which regulated the rate of wages terminated in July, and there was an acute disagreement between the spinning and cardroom sections of the operatives as to the policy to pursue. The position was complicated by the concessions made by certain firms, which were determined to secure labour on any terms, and it seems that wages lists in Lancashire generally have not always withstood the strain. The cardroom claim, which did not obtain the support of the spinners, was reduced to a bonus on 36's and below, and though the employers made a concession in offering to pay the bonus where mills were "working on direct War Office contracts," this did not prove sufficient, and was, indeed, barely intelligible. As the cardroom persisted in its claim and was ready to enforce the policy of attack upon particular mills there was for some time serious apprehension of a general lock-out. The spinners, too, joined in the fray, and announced to the employers that if the lock-out extended to them—as it inevitably must if the cardroom stopped—they should consider the five years' wages agreement broken, and immediately claim a 10 per cent. advance for all their members. At the beginning of June the Board of Trade intervened, and the tension slackened, though the danger was not over. The difficulty was that the employers were determined that the operatives who had struck at certain mills should return to work before negotiations were begun, and the operatives were reluctant to abandon what they regarded as an effectual lever. Ultimately both sides agreed to refer the case to the Committee of Production, and the Federation withdrew the notices, which had already been given to the operatives. This was in the middle of June, and the Committee did not give its award until nearly the end of July. It was a compromise in that the advance was only 5 per cent., but this was given throughout the trade, and had to be reckoned from June 17. This increase in the wages bill certainly bore hard on Bolton spinners, whose business was notoriously unprofitable at the time, but it appears that the employers, generally had deprecated any differentiation between the various sections. If we are to judge by the subsequent course of the market the employers have not very much to complain about, and if the wages adjustment had been postponed it is possible that the operatives would have obtained better terms.

The weavers were still to be reckoned with, and to an application for a 5 per cent. bonus in their turn the discouraging reply was given that it might be necessary to reduce wages "unless the wages paid in outside districts are brought up by your efforts or by legislation to the rate paid by members of this Association." This stimulated the Harle Syke strike, a localised and prolonged struggle that has not yet come to an end. We may record here a remarkable suggestion that the rates of wages agreed upon between the operatives' and the employers' associations should be made legally binding upon even those in the industry which did not belong to either. Naturally such contentious matter had no present chance of Parliament's attention. As usual, the operatives determined upon a policy of local strikes, and we were faced with very much the position that had lately prevailed in the spinning industry. The operatives were ready to refer the question to the Committee on Production, but this time it was the employers who would not agree; it was shrewdly hinted that they knew what the result would be. At the beginning of November the employers gave way, conditions being that the advance should begin in January, that it should cease automatically thirteen weeks after peace is signed, and that then the existing rates of wages should not be altered for twenty-six weeks. Whatever may be the virtues of this settlement, it is immeasurably better than a strike.

During November there was for some time considerable apprehension of a strike in the dyeing and finishing trades, which already laboured under handicaps severe enough. It was averted, and at the end of the year the conspicuous difficulty industrially is the growing scarcity of labour.

OTHER COTTON INDUSTRIES.

The two cotton manufacturing industries on a considerable scale which have been least affected by the war are those of the United States and Japan. In the United States conditions generally have been prosperous, and though it does not appear that there have been any great extensions of cotton machinery, that which exists has been generally well engaged. Yet it is the home trade which has been, both positively and relatively to its capacity, the most active, and we are not aware of any competitive entry into our preserves which appears formidable. There has been some talk of capturing South American trade, but we have no evidence that inroads have been made upon it. Japan in the East is a strong competitor both of the Americans and ourselves, and its trade with China is an increasing quantity; what is indicated in the records of stocks and deliveries in Shanghai is only a part, for a large and obscure part of the trade is done direct with Northern China. There has been some apprehension about the introduction of Japanese goods into India, and these may initiate a formidable competition with the staples supplied by Lancashire. The Japanese samples are said to be both cheap and well made and to embrace most of the principal kinds suitable for the market. They have special advantages at present, but we must not take the competition lightly even when the war is over. Japan will follow the line of least resistance, which seems at present to be in China, and it has not the machinery for any great and sudden expansion of trade. After the war such expansions must depend on various economic and social considerations—on the available capital and perhaps presently on the position of labour.

The position of Germany's cotton industry is very much a matter for surmise, but of course her competition in our principal markets has practically ceased. The 1914 results in cotton spinning and weaving seem to have been fairly good, and probably a good deal of help was given by Government orders. Early in 1915 it was clear that the supply of cotton was running very short and that manufacturers were unable, in many cases, to fulfil their contracts. Germany, however, was not entirely cut off from supplies, and it is said that middling American at Bremen rose from 10d. to 1s. 6d. per pound in the week after Italy entered the war; it is suggested, too, that the Swedish prohibition of exports had also a considerable effect. The part played by explosives in the demand for cotton is an obscure one, but a military decree issued at the end of June which limited the manufacture of cotton goods was understood to be in the interests of the supply for explosives. The prohibitions were subsequently modified to some extent, and the balance-sheets issued by the German companies for the first half of the year indicated much more remunerative business than the corresponding results in Lancashire. In the early autumn the reports of heavy cotton buying in the Southern States were taken in some quarters to indicate the expectation of an early peace and it is generally believed that large German holdings are stocked in the Southern warehouses. Perhaps the most significant news lately received from Germany in refer to the cotton trade is the report that in November the Government consented to give State relief on a large scale to the unemployed cotton operatives, owing to the impossibility of obtaining fresh cotton supplies. And this is at a time when in Lancashire the demand for operatives far exceeds the supply.

Such information as we have of the Austrian industry suggests that, in the early part of the year at least, it was suffering more than the German, and probably its yarn export business to the Near East had never properly recovered from the dislocations of the Balkan war. At the end of September a military decree restricted the use of cotton to goods intended for military requirements, and it was expected that this would soon have the effect of closing most of the mills. The comparatively favourable reports of the Italian industry early in the year suggest that Italy was exporting with some freedom to Germany and Austria.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Keep a box of Stearn' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. C 4

FOR YOUR EYES
CONSULT
DR. N. N. KARANI, L. M. & S.
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON
(from LONDON).
Sight Tested by the latest London Retinoscopic Methods.
Charges very Moderate.
EYE CLINIC
18, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY,
near Edwards Theatre.
CONSULTATION 12 TO 6.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian ..	150
" " Imports	25,000
Mid. Americans	8.13—5
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.45—5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 12.17—6
	July 12.54—6
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar 12.17—6
	July 12.53—7
New York Official noon call	Mar. 11.99—6
	July 12.48—6

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

New York Official Noon Call:—

March	12.17
July	12-53

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	7.89
Jan.-Feb.	7.89
Feb.-Mar.	7.86
Mar.-Apl.	7.83
Apl.-May.	7.80
May-June.	7.76
June-July.	7.72
July-Aug.	7.68
Aug.-Sept.	7.57
Sept.-Oct.	7.43
Oct.-Nov.	7.37
Nov.-Dec.	7.33
Dec.-Jan.	7.29
Jan.-Feb.	7.24

No change.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Compared with previous close.
Jan.	7.89	—4
Jan.-Feb.	7.89	—3
Feb.-March	7.86	—4
March-April	7.83	—4
April-May	7.80	—3
May-June	7.76	—3
June-July	7.72	—3
July-Aug.	7.68	—3
Aug.-Sept.	7.57	—3
Sept.-Oct.	7.43	Unchanged.
Oct.-Nov.	7.37	+1
Nov.-Dec.	7.33	+2
Dec-Jan.	7.29	+2
Jan.-Feb.	7.24	+2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.90
" " Fully Good ..	6.05
" " Fine ..	6.20
" Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.34
" " Fully Good	6.48
" " Fine	6.63
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	6.40
" " Fine ..	6.70
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	7.60
" " "Fully Good" ..	7.75
" " "Fine" ..	7.90
" Scinde Good ..	5.90
" " Fully Good ..	6.05
" " Fine ..	6.20

5

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

Cloths:—Firm but quiet, business being still checked.

Yarns:—Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 25th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	46,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continent ..	5,000
Futures at New York March .	12.14—7
Futures at New York July ..	12.52—6
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.20 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.00—13
Futures at New Orleans March ..	11.98— 3
Futures at New Orleans July ..	12.46— 4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	8⅛
Demand Bills	4.76.10
Silver Commercial Bars	57⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	27½—1/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate since 8th Aug. 1914.	5 %
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½+1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/16+1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
" " " " 6 "	5¾ Unchgd.
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans.	4½ Unchgd.
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£154,000
Transfers on— Calcutta Rs. 5,00,000 Bombay Rs. 4,50,000 Madras Rs. 8,00,000	@ 1/4 5/32.
Consols 2½ %	59¼
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal	53 Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80⅜
Government Securities 3%	69¼

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. A 4

Ex: on London at Paris France 27.96
Previous Price 27.96

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 25th.

3½% 1925—1928..	£89⅝	Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945..	£97 1/6	Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½lbs.—Nominal. 61½
Barletta Russo—60½lbs.—March Seller Value. 66/6

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } April Sellers 72

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.—Not Offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Jan.-Feb. Nominal 70
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Value 81

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Paid 81
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April. 74/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull, Value. £14-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper £115+2
Standard Copper G.M.B. £91½+½
Copper Braziers £127+3
Yellow Metal 14¼+¼
Hard Spelter Nominal. 65+2½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. O.I.F. Liverpool unchgd. 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool, unchgd. £25-5-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie £5-7-6+1s. 6d.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. Feb.-Mar. 20
July-Sept. Nominal 18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Feb.-Mar. 20/1½
July-Sept. Nominal 18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. 24/3
July-Sept. Nominal 20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Feb.-Mar. 24/4½
July-Sept. 20/4½
Tone:—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Paid 3/5
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar, 3/5¼

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

The market to-day ruled very quiet and no business of any importance has been reported.

Ready cotton is in very limited demand.

We quote:—
Fully Good Bengal, March 216½
Fine Akola, March, 251½
Good Broach, April, 282½

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			282/3	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	225	216	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Bengals	..	223	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Sind Punjab . ..	217	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	233	221	..	"
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	207	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	267	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	256	..	..	May 1916
" " ..	251/2	..	..	June 1916
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatte . ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M.G. " ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Broach	293	..	..	Mar. 1916

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 26th January, 1916, 5-30 p.m.,

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.) .	..	213	206	..Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	236	224	216	..Ready.
	..	223	215	.. Do. Rail Del'y.
	..	227	219	.. 25th March.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	216	208	..Ready.
	..	215	207	.. Rail Del'y.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	232	220	..Ready.
	..	234	222	.. 25th March.
	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	245	..Ready.
Barsee	..	..	268	..Ready.
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	253	245	..Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Akola-Kphm.	..	255	247	..Ready.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	252	244	.. Rail Del'y.
	..	255	247	.. 1/25 May.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	257	249	..Ready.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.	..	260	252	..Ready.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	264	256	..Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Nagpore	..	269	261	..Ready.
Kampt (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	269	261	..Ready.
Broach (M.G.)	..	294	..	.. Feb./March.
	..	292	283	April
Mathia(M.G.)	..	228	216	..Ready
	..	..	..	..
BhagalkoteBijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	294 April/May
Sawdg.Dharwar	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	277 do.
Westerns(M.G.)	..	..	..	271 do.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	295 do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise started) "Jaitha Terms." i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPT OF COTTON AND PRODUCE'

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 25th January 1916:—

Cotton	25 636 Bales
Wheat	21,470 cwts
Linseed	7,594 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	221 "
Ginjellyseed	15,099 "
Poppyseed	23 "
Groundnuts	12 890 "
Castorseed	4,573 "
Rice	21,615 "
Myrabollams	2,231 "
Cottonseed	35,642 "
Gram	1,760 "
Joowar	6,960 "
Maize	74 "
Barley	2,976 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 26th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 12 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 3 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	42 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	39 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	35 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 6 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts ...	35 8 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	6	10	9
Linseed May	8	13	3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	39	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-32d. Feb.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s 4 15-32d.
Do. Do Forward ..... 1s. 4 7-16d. Mar
Do. 6 m-s Ready ..... 1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s Do. 193¾
60 d-s Hongkong 142½
Do. Shanghai 191½
60 d-s Yokohama 153

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-10-0
Australian Do	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day but before close the rates underwent a slight setback.

Tata Iron and Steel shares kept up a firm tendency.

In Mill Shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 472½.

Fazulbhai at the close declined to Rs. 427½ (buyers) Standards to Rs. 1,030 (buyers) and Kohinoors to Rs. 662½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,322½, dropped to Rs. 1,300 but closed at Rs. 1,310.

Centrals after touching Rs. 1,997½ closed at Rs. 1,992½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 222½ Crescent at Rs. 103½, Indian Dyeing and Bleaching at Rs. 145 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 237½.

A big lot of Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares changed hands at Rs. 887½ x. d.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 214 but steadily improved to Rs. 217½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 108, Deferred improved to Rs. 282.

Bank of Bombay shares chaged hands at Rs. 1,500.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 222½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 81½.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds kept steady at Rs. 95½ (long-dated.)

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 22nd January, 1916.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 22nd January, 1916.		
G. I P Rly ..	24,05,800	3,06,62,528
A. D. C. Rly. ..	58,900	8,76,228
B. K. Rly ..	2,100	71,408
C. B. Rly. ..	6,400	88,214
Total ..	24,74,200	3,16,98,378
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd Jan. 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	18,78,793	2,43,22,658
A. D. C. Rly. ..	78,259	10,41,346
B. K. Rly. ..	2,877	33,308
C. B. Rly. ..	....	....
Total ..	19,59,929	2,53,97,312
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly..	+ 527,007	+ 63,39,870
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. Rly.	— 19,359	— 1,65,118
Inc. or Dec. B. K. Rly. .	+ 223	+ 38,110
Inc. or Dec. C. B. Rly. .	....	....

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 22nd January, 1916. ..	14,900	1,76,547
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd January, 1915 ..	8,335	86,339
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 6,565	+ 90,208

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 22nd Jannary, 1916. ..	1,300	18,381
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd January, 1915. ..	801	17,551
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 499	+ 830

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th November 1915.

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S MESSAGE.

"1916 WILL COMPLETE THE ENEMY'S DEFEAT."

M. Poincare has addressed to the officers and soldiers of France a long message on the occasion of the New Year

The President refers to the unanimous sentiment in maintaining the sacred union of the country spontaneously established 17 months ago, and he continues:—

"Everywhere there is the same cold, deliberate determination to hold on and to conquer. It is because everyone understands that the stakes in this war are formidable, that not only our dignity but our life is concerned."

M. Poincare goes on to explain the terrible problem with which the nation is confronted, and sums it up in two phrases, namely, either the resignation of a vassal or economic independence and national autonomy.

"The problem," he says, "does not admit of a halfway solution. Any peace which should come to us with suspicious aspect and in equivocal terms, any peace which should offer ambiguous compromises and bastard combinations, would only bring us, beneath deceitful appearances, dishonour, ruin and enslavement. Who then would through impatience or weariness thus sell to Germany the past and future of France?

"To be sure the war is long, arduous and sanguinary, but how many sufferings in the future will be spared us by our sufferings in the present? No Frenchman would have committed the crime of desiring this war. Every Government since 1871 has striven to avoid it. Now, with our faithful Allies, we must carry it on to the annihilation of German militarism and the complete reconstitution of France. Any momentary faltering would be an ingratitude to our dead and a treason to posterity."

The conquered people, he says, will be that which first grows tried. The letter concludes: "We shall not grow tired. France is confident because you are there. Your officers say again and again that never have we had a finer army. You will conquer. The year which is opening will bring you pride; it will complete the defeat of the enemy; it will give you the joy of returning to your homes, and the sweetness of celebrating victory by the side of those whom you love."

WASTAGE OF MEN.

COMPARISON OF FRENCH AHD GERMAN LOSSES.

Criticising the German Chancellor's statement in the Reichstag that the French losses have hitherto been greater, both relatively and absolutely, than those of the Germans, Colonel Feyler, in the "Journal de Geneve," mentions the cases of two Bavarian army corps, the 12th and the 13th, which since the beginning of the war have lost respectively 88 per cent. and 60 per cent of their effectives.

He points out (says a Central News message) that as the French occupy 312 miles of front and the Germans 937 it would be necessary that for one German soldier falling on the western front three Frenchmen should be put out of action in order to preserve even an equality of loss. Or, extending this observation to all the fronts, it would be necessary that the German losses throughout the campaign in Poland, during the recent desperate battles on the Dvina, and in Champagne and Artois—where 30,000 prisoners were left in the hands of the French and British—that, in short, all the German losses incurred at the hands of the Russians, French, British, Belgians, and Serbs united, should be two-third inferior to those incurred by the French on their part of the western front and in Gallipoli and Mecedonia. The Chancellors' arguments, says Colonel Feyler, are those of desperation.

Colonel Feyler points out usefully that in France the older classes of men have have not been used at the front to anything like the same extent as in Germany. Reckoning the military effectives of Germany at the beginning of the war at 7,750,000 men the occupation of a front of 936 miles would absorb, at the rate of 2500 men per kilometer, half of this total, or 48 per cent. On the other hand, the French front of 312 miles would absorb, under the same conditions, 1,250,000 men, or only 30 per cent. of the four and a-quarter million French effectives.

THE BARODA TRAMWAY COMPANY LTD

The Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Baroda Tramway Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices of the Company in the Elphinstone Circle, when Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati presided.

The following report was submitted by the directors for the year ending, 30th June 1915:—

The war has made it very difficult to cope with our requirements for renewals and accessories for the Petrol Cars, which had to be laid up during the first half of the year, thus causing a considerable loss in Traffic Receipts. The difficulty has now, to a large extent, been overcome and recently seven cars out of the ten have been kept in regular service with the result that the Traffic Receipts have steadily improved. It has been found necessary to erect our own Workshop at Baroda for effecting repairs and adjustments on the spot. Also the wheel base of the Petrol Cars has been much greater than that of the Horse Cars. We have, therefore, under expert advice, carried out alterations and improvements to the track with a view to secure safer and more economical running. In April last Mr. Coleman left India and retired from the Board and also Mr. Aspinwall went on leave. Mr. Osborne Marshall and Mr. H. R. Greaves acted as Directors until the return of Mr. Aspinwall in November.

The Profit and Loss Account shews a debit balance of Rs. 16,886-7-11 which has been carried forward to the next year's account.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.

The Indian Cotton Company, and the New Berar Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 2-30 and 2-45 p.m., respectively.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

"The Scamps", Excelsior.

Wilson Philological Lecture by Mr. Divatia on Gujarati Language and Literature, University Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.

Benefit performance in aid of Hindu University by Morbi Arya Subodh Natak Mandali, Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Rev. Fr. A. Goodier's lecture on the "Position of the Pope," Prarthana Samaj, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

"The Scamps," Excelsior Theatre.

Bombay University Special Convocation for conferring Degree of LL. D. on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, 4-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

Preliminary meeting of leading citizens re. welcome to H. E. Lord Hardinge, Municipal Hall, 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation Meeting.

Lecture on "Malaria," by Dr. K. B. Shroff, Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Spartacus; 9-30 p.m. "The Scamps."

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrances.

DEATH.

BRAGANZA.—On 26th January at Kelly's Building, Byculla, Mrs. Eliza Braganza, mother of John V. Braganza Assistant Surgeon. Funeral leaves Kelly's Building, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Jan. 27.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be allotted for Class Firing this week end to "A" and "B" Troops.
"A" Troop Saturday afternoon 29th.
"B" Troop Sunday morning 30th.
Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers under Captain H. J. Wallis (I.A.), on Monday 31st instant at the Times of India Office at 6-15 p.m.

Leave.—The undernamed member is granted leave ex: India:—
Lance Corpl. Chas. C. Gove, from 27th January to 26th July 1916.

Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion:—
Lance Corpl. D. Meldrum, "B" Troop to be Corporal.

A. E. BAIRD, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

Jan. 27.

618. Range.—The Range at Ghatkopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on Sunday, 30th January, Officers Commanding Coys who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day should apply to Headquarters for a special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Any men, who have not fired their Recruits course of musketry must attend the Range on Saturday, 29th instant.

Any men, who have only their Standard Test to fire, must attend the range on Monday, 31st instant.

11. Billets.—Companies are detailed for Billets at Santa Cruz as follows:—
A.E.J. Friday, February, 4th to Monday, February 7th.
B.G. Friday, February 11th to Monday, February 14th.
F.H. Friday, February 18th to Monday, February 21st.
C.D. Saturday, February 26th to Monday, February 28th.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay, Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding.

Jan. 26.

No. 31—Duties.
Duties for the week commencing 23rd January, 1916:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. R. Sherren.

No. 31—Parades.
Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade on Saturday 29th instant at 7 a.m., for 10in. B. L. Battery Dril at Mahaluxmi Fort.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABADAD.

No. 35—Parades.
The Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday 30th instant at 9-15 a.m. Rifle Drill.
Sunday 30th instant at 10 a.m. Section Gun Drill
Sunday 30th instant at 11 a.m. Lecture.

NO. 5 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 37—Parades.
Friday 28th instant at 4-45 p.m. Battery Drill.
Sunday 30th instant, at 8 a.m. Arsenal Section.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

The following surplus stores are for sale and can be purchased from th Quartermaster by members of the Corps:—
Boots brown per pair .....Rs. 7-12.
Boots black per pair .....Rs. 6-6.

B.V.A. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There will be a spoon shoot at Colaba British Infantry Range at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday the 30th instant. Distance 200, 300, and 500 yards.

BAND AT PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

A dealer in old furniture named Karim Ayab who was living in Erskine Road, has reported to the Police that a bundle of currency notes worth Rs. 1,050 has been taken away from a safe in his room.

BHULASHWAR WARD ELECTION.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar writes to say that he polled more than 1,200 votes from the Bhuleshwar Ward in the Municipal General Election and not 721 as stated in yesterday's "Chronicle."

A KEROSINE OIL LAMP TRAGEDY.

A Hindu woman named Purvatibai, residing at Wadula, while carrying a naked kerosine oil lamp in her hand in her house, accidentally set fire to her clothes. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day at 11-30 o'clock.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this afternoon at 3-30 o'clock.

ACCIDENTAL BURNS.

A Mahomedan boy named Ahmed Mahomedali, aged about four years and living in Kamatipura was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, on Tuesday suffering from burns received through his clothes catching fire accidentally by the upsetting of a lamp, and he has been detained for treatment there.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Rev. Fr. A. Goodier, S. J. Principal St. Xavier's College, will deliver a public lecuture by request on the "Position of the Pope" this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall when Mr. D. G. Padhye, will preside.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

At the request of the Students' Union, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics a public lecture on "Malaria" will be delivered at the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, by Dr. K. B. Shroff Special Assistant to the Health Officer Malaria, on Monday next at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, Bar-at-Law, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague and eight attacks and two deaths from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, the plague attacks being reported from Chukla, Umarkhadi and Girgaum and the plague deaths from Sion and Mahratta Hospital. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 93 as compared with 88 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 119 of 1914. The total number of rats caught was 2,936 out of which 29 were found to be infected.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The second lecture of the year under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Kavasji Institute at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day by Prof. D. D. Kanga.

The topic selected for the evening is "Chemistry in Daily Life with special reference to Air, Water and Fire—Part I." This will be the first of his intended series of six lectures on the subject and will be illustrated by experiments. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc. as usual. The Principals, Professors and Teachers of Colleges and Schools are all cordially invited to attend.

A WAR HOSPITAL FOR KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

The "Daily Gazette" understands that the Karachi Port Trust are of a mind to place their newly opened palatial offices at the disposal of the Government for use as a war hospital on terms which the Government, if inclined to favour the idea, will have no difficulty in accepting. The journal applauds the magnanimous resolve of this patriotic public body.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

WORLI HILL PURCHASE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. N. V. Mandlik presided.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner dated the 12th January 1916, regarding the purchase of the Worli Hill belonging to Mr. Maneck R. Sethna, in which he stated that "for the reasons given by the Executive Engineer it is desirable to purchase the hill. The amount of earth needed to fill up low-lying or swampy land under Municipal charge or control in the neighbourhood is very considerable, and the site will be a desirable one for the quarters of the Love Grove Engineers and will rise in value. The terms offered are reasonable and the vendor has agreed to allow a deduction from the compensation of the capitalized rental due to Government or Fazindar. In these circumstances I request the approval of the Standing Committee and the Corporation under Section 90 of the Municipal Act to the purchase of the property at a cost of Rs. 1,80,000. I have the honour at the same time to request the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 91 of the Act to the property being acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The amount will be met from the provision of Rs. 40,000 made in the Revised Estimates for 1915-16 and from the grant of Rs. 1,40,000 provided in the budget for 1916-17 for the purpose."

The Commissioner in a subsequent letter to the Standing Committee informed them that Mr. Sethna would be entitled to a proportionate amount of Rs. 5,000 for 2,185 square yards out of the total area of 3,980 comprised in the five plots mentioned by him, minus the capitalised rental payable to the Collector or the Farzindar as the case may be.

The Committee approved of the recommendation made by the Municipal Commissioner.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

VISIT TO HISTORIC ISLAND OF SANDWIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael has just visited Sandwip island and inspected the Burmese monasteries and buildings there. Three centuries ago the island was seized by Portuguese freebooters, who in conjunction with the Raja of Arakhan attempted an invasion of Bengal. They were defeated and afterwards turned upon Arakhan again without success. Then the Raja of Arakhan attached Sandwip, defeated the Portuguese and made himself master of the island. Sandwip became a nest of Portuguese and Arakanese pirates who preyed upon the coasts of Bengal until 1664, when Nawab Shaista Khan won over the Portuguese to his side and with their aid brought the island under his control. Sandwip has had its golden age, for, it is on record that in the sixteenth century before the era of piracy it was densely populated and well cultivated. Two hundred ships were laden yearly with salt and shipbuilding material was so abundant that the Sultan of Constantinople found it cheaper to have his vessels built at Sandwip than at Alexandria. This industry is not likely to be revived, but under British administration the island with nothing to fear except cyclones, is regaining its ancient prosperity.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In to-day's "Chronicle" it is stated that the unanimous report of the Committee, appointed by the Victoria Legislative Assembly to inquire into the efficacy of vaccination and the operation of the vaccination laws of the State, is adverse to vaccination. The report says "vaccination has some efficacy but its extent and duration have been exaggerated." Further "but the attitude of certain medical men in refusing to recognize any injurious results as occasioned by vaccination is inexcusable. The vaccine is a poison." The Committee recommends the abolition of compulsory vaccination and the enactment of a conscience clause similar to that contained in the English Act of 1907. We invite the attention of the Bombay Government to this report. It was only recently that compulsory vaccination was forced upon the city of Hyderabad (Sind) in face of strong opposition from the general public. When committees and commissions question the efficacy of vaccination and go so far as to rank vaccine among poisons, it appears strange that the enlightened Government of Lord Willingdon should have inflicted the operation of the Vaccination Act upon the city of Hyderabad in spite of the fact that the intentions of the Government provoked strong resentment among the people, expressed in the form of large and excited public meetings and adverse resolutions. We feel sure that a careful perusal of the report mentioned above will completely eradicate the wrong notions about the efficacy of vaccination, so long entertained by the Government of Bombay and persuade the latter to revoke their decision. There can be no question of loss of prestige which, like an evil spirit haunts the imagination of our bureaucratic government, in rectifying a mistake; such an action, is on the contrary a clear proof of moral courage. It is persistence in not correcting a mistake, after it has been realized, that ought to result in loss of prestige. We hope that the Bombay Government will take up a sensible attitude and remove the obnoxious measure. If the Government cannot see its way to revoke their order, let a Conscience Clause be enacted as soon as possible and the present prosecutions suspended and let no further prosecutions be taken in hand till the clause becomes part of the law.—Yours, etc.,

ONE FROM HYDERABAD.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"MILESTONES."

The Howitt-Phillips Company have chosen a most effective play for the opening of their season at the Royal Opera House next Saturday night. "Milestones" was the most talked of production in London for two years. It is written by two distinguished playwrights, Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch and was acted by Dennis Eadie and Gladys Cooper. The Howitt-Phillips Company have made a great success of "Milestones" in Calcutta and elsewhere on tour and it will be interesting to see how close to the originals they come. Seats may now be booked at Rose and Co's. With seventy-six in their repertoire it is very unlikely that any one will be repeated.

To-night and to-morrow at ten o'clock Madame Marion Kemp and her talented company give their last two concerts in India and it is hoped that they will be well attended."

MME. SARAH BERNHARDT,

GREAT RECEPTION IN LONDON.

The London Coliseum was filled to its utmost capacity on the afternoon of January 4 for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's first reappearance before an English audience since the war and since the personal calamity that befell her, as it seems, no short a time ago, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette." The few expensive seats remaining had been readily taken before the time for ringing up the curtain, and many who were eager to pay their tribute to the great artiste were unable to find even standing-room. In a first tier box Queen Alexandra watched the performance with evident interest.

The work in which Mme. Bernhardt appeared was a clever dramatic poem, with a fine and highly emotional appeal, entitled "Les Cathedrales." A French soldier is discovered asleep. He dreams that the cathedrals of France take animate form and speak to him—Notre Dame de Paris, the cathedrals of Rheims, Bourges, Arles, St. Pol de Léon, Amiens. They recite for him the glories of his country, and its sufferings; the wrongs of Louvain. Namur, Malines. They review the martyrdom of 1914, the struggle of 1915. They show him the twin towers of Rheims against a flaming back-ground red with the reflection of blood and fire—a tragic but fitly conceived scene.

STRASBURG REVEALED.

And then, in response to the supreme invocation a veil is drawn aside and Strasburg is revealed—Strasburg that is nearest to the heart and yet apart, the martyr of nearly half a century. M. Gabriel Pierné, the well-known conductor of the Colonne orchestra, has sounded unexpected depths in his solemn musical setting to this heartcry of the French people. We may be too apt to judge him by his melodious trifles. He, too, has been stirred. It is as if no Frenchman can escape the spell of Strasburg unredeemed. The vibrant hum of muted strings was never more tragic than it sounded below the clear, resonant voice of Mme. Bernhardt, and it was easy to feel that an atmosphere had been created charged with real passion and essential desire. We here can have no true conception of the intensity of feeling that resides behind this political question, however it may come under consideration. In the Press, in conversation, in even the most tinselled melodramatic form it is real; in a work like M. Morand's with the "divine" Bernhardt playing, it becomes an overpowering conviction.

A CONSPICUOUS GENIUS.

And Mme. Bernhardt's genius is conspicuous throughout. We see it in the selection of the cast each member of which has a voice of different quality; the better for contrast where all the characters but one are women, and the better to emphasise the unique timbre of her own voice. It must be ten years or so since a Coliseum audience heard that voice in an act of "La Tosca," and wondered at the change. To-day it is as clear and ringing as it ever was; and the inimitable beauty of diction in a land of cultivated and gorgeous diction is even more arresting where the mood of the work calls less for the sounding periods of passion, and allows, it may be, the more personal memories and feelings of the actress to find expression. There is no questioning her supremacy. She remains to this moment the unaltered type of what she has always been.

The linguistic limitations of British playgoers are generally manifested by a lot of unnecessary coughing and fidgeting. But all that can be forgiven them for their splendid acknowledgment of the artist and the work. Mme. Bernhardt met with a wonderful reception, and her satisfaction as she inclined to the Royal box and again to the audience was plain enough to be infectious.

Official and Personal.

General Sir J. E. Nixon is granted eight months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr. R. A. Mant, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, is to visit Calcutta and Pusa shortly and will return to Delhi on the 3rd February.

Mr. M. Laurie, M.V.O., late of the Indian Civil Service, and Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, who recently retired from service, has been granted a commission as Lieutenant in the R.G.A., Cornwall.

Four persons have been ordered by the Local Government to leave Rangoon and to proceed forthwith to Kyaukpyu and to remain there until further orders.

Invited visitors to the Hindu University function requiring help in securing house accommodation have been requested to wire their requirements to the Honorary Secretary, the Hindu University Society, Benares, before the 29th instant, after which it will be impossible to attend to them.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

Two more games were played yesterday in connection with the Veteran's Doubles one of which was long drawn out and productive of some interesting play.

This was the one in which Innes Ker and John Reed were unable to concede as big a start as they had to Harrington and Comdr. Hickman. Innes Ker and Hickman were the net players the former rather the more effective with better opportunities. Reed was steady and Harrington put in several very fine drives from the back line. Good rallies were seen, but the intention was too much to kill for many of these.

In the other Symons and Rushton ought to have conceded points rather than received them. The result was an easy one for them in both sets. Anstey was occasionally responsible for telling, hard shots and Ballance go up some difficult ones. Symons was quite deadly at the net, and able assistance by Rushton brought them out comfortable winners.

Results:
H. E. Harrington and Comdr. Hickman, +15.1, beat J. Reed and Innes Ker, —4.6; 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.
Symons and Rushton, +2.6, beat Anstey and Bullance, —4.6; 6—0, 6—2.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Pechey and Robinson v. Weir and Loch. Froom and Jackson v. Reed and Rose. Orr and Beale v. Laidlaw and Binning.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Long before the advertised time all the seats on the two spacious galleries erected on either side of the court at Eden Gardens, were occupied by sporting Calcutta and late comers were content to stand behind the galleries on chairs and strain to get peeps at the game.

The advertised time for play to commence was 3-45 but the contestants (Shimidzu leading) made their appearance only a few minutes before four.

In stature Shimidzu is lean and wiry, barely 5ft. 5in. in height, whereas his opponent Macadam, which by the way is merely a nom-de-plume, is strong and muscular and is over 6ft. in height. Macadam has a splendid home reputation and the spectators naturally expected to see a great game but in this they were woefully disappointed. For while it was apparent that Macadam was the possessor of masterly strokes and was dangerous at the net, Shimidzu compelled him by his length to remain at the base line. To add to this Macadam became nervous at the commencement and fell an easy prey to the agile Japanese who won the championship by 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

The first set commenced at 3-56 p.m. and finished at 4-8 p.m. Of the seven games played Macadam could capture only the fourth and that after deuce-vanta had been called. The third game was the most contested, deuce being called thrice. The second and seventh games were love games.

The second set which lasted only fifteen minutes saw some splendid rallies and plaudits resounded from every part. Macadam captured only the third and seventh games. Shimidzu, however, had to exert himself in capturing the first, second and fifth games in which deuce was called a few times.

By the time the third set commenced at 4-23 p.m. Macadam had been well grilled and though he pulled himself up and captured the first two games he went to pieces later and Shimidzu took the next six games straight off, the two last being love games.

Mr. Chas. Carril supervised the game.

MEN'S DOUBLES SEMI-FINAL.

E. M. Atkinson and Brury Davies easily disposed of L. Deane and Bisseker, the score being 6—1, 6—3.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU STARTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 26.

A press communiqué states that a separate bureau has recently been constituted in connection with the Imperial Institute in London for the purpose of collecting technical information dealing with commercial enquiries which do not involve laboratory investigation and preparing results of such investigations for circulation to manufacturers, producers and merchants within the Empire with a view to promoting the manufacture of imperial products both in the United Kingdom and in his Majesty's Over Sea Dominions.

The functions of this Technical Information Bureau will be distinct from those of the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute which will continue to be engaged on examination in the laboratory of new or little known raw materials from all parts of the Empire.

A correspondent from Dhar (Central India Agency) reports in a two days' duck shoot on the 23rd and 24th instant 1,587 birds for 16 guns and 748 for 8 guns were shot respectively. The party included Major Shuttleworth, Colonel Lord Glanusk, Mr. Bosanquet and Mr. Crump.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India the Government of India have now decided that Colonels on the staff, commanding brigades, on field service, shall draw a consolidated salary of Rs. 2,100 per mensem without exchange compensation allowance from the date of proceeding on service and not from 1st October 1915, as notified previously.

BOMBAY RACES.

FINAL ENTRIES

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 6 years

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, 14-2, aged.

Second Day, Wednesday, 16th February, 1916.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Sunfire, 4 years.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel 6 years.

THE COUNTRY BRED BREEDERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

1st Entries 7.
2nd Entries Nil.
Final Entries Nil.

The above race is declared void.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2, aged.

Third Day, Saturday, 19th February, 1916.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e g Mayfowl, aged.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Sunfire, 4 years.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof, 4 years.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's ch a h Defender 13-3½.

Fourth Day, Wednesday, 23rd February, 1916.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 3 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, 4 years.
Mr. P. F. Hartigan's br e g Martinet aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Sunfire, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br c h Bandit, 4 years.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e g Wavestar, 6 years.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e m Firetail, 4 years.

THE HYDERABAD PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

1st Entries 6.
2nd Entries Nil.
Final Entries Nil.

The above race is declared void.

Fifth Day, Saturday, 26th February, 1916.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus h Cider, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e g Mayfowl, aged.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap, 3 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Sunfire, 4 years.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 6 years.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

At the share market to-day there was somewhat more business doing in jute mill shares although as a rule prices were somewhat easier than yesterday. Howrah were down to Rs. 206 and Kamarhattys and Kelvins were steady. There was also more business reported in coal shares although no large lines were put through. Tea shares did not attract much attention although very high prices were realised at yesterday's tea sale. The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Baraboni 12-8; Bhalgora 24-12, 25; Bhuskajuri 16-12; Hooghly 4-4; Ghusick 14-4; Hurriladih 14-7; Kuardi 13-4, 13-8; Lakurka 17-12; Nodiha 8-4; Nowaghur 14-14; Raneegunge 30-4.

Jute.—Alliance (ord) 332; Alliance (prefs) 103; Barnagore (ord) 84, 85; Central (prefs) 120; Empire (ord) 24-12, 24-14; Fort William (ord) 116, 117; Gondalpara (ord) 427, 428; Howrah (ord) 208-8, 207, 206, 205, 206; Howrah (prefs) 105; Kamarhatty (ord) 335, 336; Kelvin (ord) 364; Northbrook (ord) 22-6, 22-8; Soorah (ord) 125.

Tea.—North Western Cachar 225, 226.

Miscellaneous.—Anglo-Oriental 40, 40-4; Jaintpore 5 per cent. Debentures 89; Tezpur-Baliapara (prefs) 19; Titaghur Paper (prefs) 70, 71.

Government Paper.—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 82-2 to Rs. 82-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 82-6 to Rs. 82-8.

SIR JAMES MESTON AT BENARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 26.

Sir James Meston arrived here this morning. He was received at the Hindu University amphitheatre by the Maharaja of Darbhanga and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Central Hindu College Cadets forming a guard of honour.

His Honour inspected the foundation-stone that his Excellency the Viceroy is going to lay on the 4th February and also all the blocks reserved for the Ruling Chiefs, ladies and students.

A large police force guarded the routes and the amphitheatre during his Honour's visit.

Lord Charmichael arrives here on the 2nd proximo.

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Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previous'y marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 27, 1916.

HINDU AND MOSLEM.

To a close observer of Indian public life during the last decade, one of the most hopeful, as well as the most significant features, for the immediate future of the country, is the rapid growth of an active consciousness among the large majority of people, whether Hindu or Moslem, that, though born in different creeds they are of the same soil,—with common needs for the present and common aspirations for the future. This was made more markedly manifest than it has ever been, during what has been termed the "national week." The feelings which animated those who took part in the proceedings of that week were expressed in the memorable utterance of Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque, which appeals, as a guiding motive for action, to every patriotic Indian who is also a true Moslem or a true Hindu.

"When a question concerning the welfare of India and of justice to Indians arises, I am not only an Indian first, but an Indian next and an Indian to the last, an Indian and an Indian alone. . . . . With Divine authority as my only guide I will be not only a Moslem first, but a Moslem next, a Moslem to the last and a Moslem and nothing but a Moslem."

That in all essential matters Hindus and Moslems, to quote again the expressive words of Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque, are "in the same boat and must sink or swim together" is not indeed a new truth. Its force has long been felt by every patriotic Indian and it has guided the actions of not a few of them. What is new is that the number of those,—both Hindus and Moslems,—who are not only willing but anxious to carry out its demands in their own actions, as much as to see that its influence penetrates all the public activities of the people,—is fortunately increasing. What has happened is that the mist of misunderstandings fostered, among other things, by the teaching of one-sided, misleading and mischievous history and encouraged later by the influence of short-sighted bureaucrats, is gradually being dispelled by the new light of national consciousness. These misunderstandings, in the removal of which the ideas of freedom, liberty and nationality derived from the literature of England, have played no mean part, have appeared to many of this generation and of the last, in the light of a tradition handed down from the remote past. They are, however, of very recent growth, as the close study of a true history of the country, its people, its arts, its literature will show. On the other hand, the unique destiny of the country, in welcoming all foreign and heterogeneous elements and merging them into a harmonious whole, has been evolving itself, as manifested in the inner lives of the people, from the remote past.

It was the unique distinction of Akbar that, endowed as he was at once with the foresight of a statesman and the insight of a poet, he realized the trend of this destiny and conceived his noble vision of an United India and, as far as in him lay, carried it out. But the lessons of history apart, many have been in the immediate past singularly indifferent to the obvious and multitudinous manifestations of the working of this destiny in our own day. Both these points are clearly set forth in the interesting and suggestive paper on "Hindus and Mahomedans" read before the East Indian Association of London by Mr. G. C. Whitworth. Mr. Whitworth served India as a Civilian, guided by an imaginative sympathy with the life and the aspirations of the people. And his paper, the object of which is to show how much there is in common between Hindus and Moslems in origin, practice and interest,—the three essential elements which go to the making of a modern living nation,—is obviously the outcome of close observation and deep study. As to origin, Mr. Whitworth showed, what has so often been pointed out and as often been overlooked, that the great bulk of Indian Moslems are originally Hindus so that there can be no initial antipathy of race between them. This point he brings home by illustrations which may bear quotation. Thus a great number of Hindu tribes or castes only in part accepted Islam, the rest of them remaining Hindus, and the two sections have lived amicably side by side. There is hardly a caste or tribe following the innumerable professions of the country, parts of which have not embraced Islam. "Another category of castes have, without dividing among themselves, accepted some elements of Islam while retaining more or less of their original religion and practice, and present, therefore, a compromise between Hinduism and Mahomedanism." The great trading classes of Khojas, Memons and Bohras of our own Presidency are descendants of Hindu converts and the first two of them, as is well-known, have retained much of Hindu law and custom. But apart from affinities created by actual conversion, either complete or partial, countless instances, adds Mr. Whitworth, can be observed of Hindus and Mussalmans acting together in full accord without any check arising from differences of religious opinion. These relations have been sometimes political, sometimes social, sometimes even criminal, and sometimes, again, they have borne upon religion itself. Of examples from very recent times it is needless to make any mention. It is enough to recall that followers of both religions are to be seen joining together in public meetings, notably at Allahabad, to consider various large questions, such as the separation of executive and judicial functions, the proposed Executive Council for the United Provinces, education, and the conditions of Indians in South Africa. Nor is it necessary to refer to numerous societies of a philanthropic character which have both Hindu and Mahomedan members. Many of the co-operative societies have brought both communities together in such a degree as has been seldom done in recent times.

There have been, of course, occasionally for ages past bitter animosities between members of the two communities, just, as Mr. Whitworth pertinently points out, there have been different divisions of the Hindus among themselves, and of the Mussalmans among themselves. Again, "though outbreaks of animosity among the lower classes on both sides are not uncommon, there is not *normally* that antipathy between them that is supposed in some quarters." On the other hand, to a great extent "the lower classes celebrate each others festivals." Hindus often offer vows at Moslem shrines, as at Penkonda, Trichinopoly and Ajmere; and "there exists somewhere in the Panch Mahals, a Mahomedan shrine actually on the top of a Hindu temple, with access to it only through the temple." Mr. Whitworth makes it clear by these and many other illustrations that there is thus no ground for the belief sometimes expressed that the differences of Hindus and Moslems are a bar to the founding of an Indian nationality, and the expressions of opinion on the subject of their mutual relation by Indians,—some Hindus and some Mahomedans,—which he has collected are merely specimens of what may be adduced to show that such a consummation is neither impracticable nor very distant. Many a great Indian has given expression to his conception of "nationality." Mr. Whitworth's own statement of it will find a warm response in the heart and mind of every patriotic Indian:

"By an Indian nationality I mean a true nationality, neither based on its origin solely on ancient Indian tradition, (as some modern Indian writers are arguing that it should be,) nor narrowed in its operation down to a desire to force its own particular form of civilisation upon all who come in contact with it, (which is perhaps in some degree a European fault,) but a wide nationality, accepting as its birthright all past thought, wherever arising, allowing large space for differences within its own borders, and recognizing that there are common rights and duties which are beyond the bounds of nationality and extend to the whole human race."

MUNICIPAL VOTING ANALYSIS

The total population of the city of Bombay according to the last census is recorded at 9,84,958 while the number of voters of all classes placed on the electoral roll, according to the latest one published on 1st December last is recorded at 11,547. This gives a ratio of 1.17 voters for every 100 of the population. When we take, however, the number of voters according to the population of each ward the result works out as under:—

Fort Ward, ratio of voters to population				1.4
Mandvi	,,	,,	,,	.92
Bhuleshwar	,,	,,	,,	1.7
Girgaum	,,	,,	,,	2.8
Byculla	,,	,,	,,	.70
Parel	,,	,,	,,	.38
Mahim	,,	,,	,,	.46

It seems that the largest number of voters to the population is to be found in the Girgaum ward, namely, 2.8 per 100, which is more than double the general average of 1.17 for the whole city. This, however, must be attributed to the large number of graduates enfranchised as voters in that ward namely 1,183. The number of graduate voters in the Bhuleshwar ward, which has a larger population than the Girgaum ward, is only 410, while the Fort has on its register 256. In other wards their number is negligible.

Coming to the actual voting at last Monday's election we find that there was no contest in the Bhuleshwar ward which, therefore, must be left out of account. In the remaining wards the voting, according to the approximate results declared, was as follows:—

Fort Ward, per centage of those who actually voted to number of voters.				59.7
Mandvi	,,	,,	,,	73.6
Girgaum	,,	,,	,,	65.2
Byculla	,,	,,	,,	63.6
Parel	,,	,,	,,	68.1
Mahim	,,	,,	,,	70.5

It is curious that those wards which have the fewest number of voters have sent forth a larger number to the respective booths than those that have a larger number of voters. For instance the percentage of voters to the population in the Parel ward is 0.38 and yet as many as 68.1 went to the polls. Then take Mahim, which has only 0.46 of voters to the total population there, of which small percentage as many as 70.5 went to the polls. Mandvi polled the highest, namely 73.6 per 100, though the percentage of its voters to the population is only 0.92. Next look at Girgaum; the percentage of voters to population is 2.8 whereas those who actually went to the polls numbered 65.2 per cent. only. Lastly let us glance at the Fort election. The voters numbered 1.4 per cent. of the population whereas those who went to the polls were 59.7 per cent. This is not quite creditable to the Fort and Colaba ward, having regard to the fact that it is the most influential and enlightened of all the wards in the city. Judging from the number of votes which the only European candidate obtained by having plumper votes from the European voters, it would seem that only about 183 out of 419 European voters voted for him. We eliminate from the 1,269 votes polled by him, as many as 169 votes, which are within the mark, given by the other communities including the Jews, leaving 1,100 votes, which means, only 183 voters giving six plump votes. Evidently only 43.6 per cent. of the European voters voted.

It is rather remarkable that the Parsees, who all told, number about 48,000 in the city have as many as 2,806 voters, while the Hindu population counting over six lakhs has 4,924 only, whereas the Mahomedans who number about three lakhs have 2,578 voters. Evidently the economic and social condition of the Parsees is well ahead of the two other communities.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN SATARA.

It will be remembered that four German prisoners escaped sometime ago from the camp at Ahmednagar and were subsequently captured. In connection with this a good story is being handed round, which, if true, does not redound to the detective abilities of the Satara district police. It appears that the Germans, on making good their escape from the Ahmednagar camp, wended their way to Satara, where they halted. Their movements here attracted the attention of the local policemen, who were informed, in reply to the usual commonplace interrogatories, that the Teutons had come to Satara for the purpose of photographing certain premises on behalf of a well-known Bombay mercantile firm. Such an obvious yarn should in itself have been sufficient for anyone, but a policeman, to keep the quartet under the strictest observation, more especially when a detailed description had been circulated in the usual way to all the police centres. The presence of the rovers in Satara was brought to the notice of the district superintendent in due course, who, ridiculous as it may sound, wrote to the Commissioner in Bombay, apprising him of his suspicions and asking for instructions. By the time this belated routine postal communiqué had reached Bombay even the instantaneous reply by wire to secure the Germans, was of course, useless. the photographers having cleared out as hurriedly as they came, no doubt congratulating themselves on the success of the absurd "wheeze" by which they had eluded the Satara officials. After a good deal of privation the Germans apparently reached the sea coast, where they obtained a boat and succeeded in landing at Ratnagiri, in the hope of getting into Portuguese territory and then making a fair bid for freedom. Here the fates were not so propitious, for instead of falling into the hands of the police as at Satara, a hospitable Parsi resident claimed their attention and ministered to their wants. This astute gentleman was too much of an old soldier to be taken in by stupid stories to account for their sudden appearance in an open boat, and though not favoured with a descriptive report of the refugees, he took the bull by the horns by communicating with the police whilst they were refreshing the inner man with an appetising repast; and to make matters doubly secure, had the house surrounded with Rutnagiri inhabitants, armed with bamboos, pick-axes, etc., so as to make escape impossible, pending the arrival of the police. The rest, of the story, of course, can be readily guessed.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay and Lord Hardinge.

It is gratifying to learn that arrangements are being made to accord a great reception to H. E. Lord Hardinge next March when he arrives in Bombay to give over charge of his exalted position to the Viceroy-designate. Perhaps no other city in India is more noted for the magnificent character of its receptions of popular Viceroys and other eminent personages than Bombay, and in view of the fact that no other representative of the King-Emperor has, since the departure of the late Marquis of Ripon, so thoroughly captured the imagination and earned the gratitude of the teeming millions of India as Lord Hardinge, there is little doubt that the people of Bombay will rise to the occasion and give the retiring Viceroy as cordial and as grand a reception as was accorded to the Marquis of Ripon. On the eve of his leaving the shores of the country he has served so well and at such great sacrifices, the retiring Pro-Consul will be presented with numerous addresses in this city and elsewhere but the feeling prevails in many quarters that an all-India address should also be presented to his Excellency, testifying the gratitude of the whole nation. It is suggested that a deputation of leading men from all parts of the country, including all the living ex-Presidents of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League should wait upon his Excellency, and that the address might be read by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. It has been decided that the Degree of L.L.D. of the University of Bombay shall be conferred on his Excellency on the eve of his departure.

President Wilson's Protests.

Usually one is apt to regard with suspicion revelations of the thoughts of rulers and statesmen by alleged "confidants." But sometimes, though rarely, they fit in so beautifully with what we know to be the habits of mind, the trend of thought and the personal idiosyncrasies of the individual concerned, that one cannot reject them. Therefore we can receive the announcement that "the American Government has objected to the application of Britain's Trading with the Enemy Act as affecting American trade," with a certain amount of equanimity, when we learn from another telegram that an official "in the confidence of President Wilson" has revealed to the "New York Tribune" that "the President's attitude towards the British blockade is one of postponement," that "he will continue to protest sharply but does not expect and does not desire compliance" and that "he is resolved not to yield to German manoeuvres to embroil the United States and Great Britain." All that is exactly what we would expect of President Wilson and we may apply it, with equal emphasis, to his protest against the Trading with the Enemy Act.

Protest and Postpone.

The fact is that the good old President is too proud, not only to fight, but even to quarrel with anyone. Thus, although he rejects the latest German offer regarding the Lusitania, outrage, he leaves the door open for further negotiation, and the exchange of a further series of notes. Mr. Wilson must find it quite a complicated business keeping up the writing of notes on half-a-dozen separate outrages. But he will stick valiantly to his typewriter till after the war. Then he will settle with Great Britain, and we suppose, with Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria,—for the Bulgarian submarine outrage that is to come. But that will merely mean the beginning of another serious of notes and then President Wilson will go out of office and his successor will put the notes into the wastepaper basket and end the whole undignified business, if he is a man of sense. To the American Government we may apply a paraphrase of the lines quoted, a propos of bureaucratism, by Mr. Wacha in his speech to the Congress:—

Protest, pause, object, postpone,
And end by letting things alone.

The Egregious Mr. Jenkins.

The Press Note which we publish in another column, regarding the extradition of an absconding Goanese cashier from Poona, administers a well-deserved snub to Mr. J. D. Jenkins, the manager of a local firm of chemists, who seems to be suffering from an overweight of importance in his own estimation. A delay occurred over the extradition of this cashier for very proper reasons, which are fully set forth in the Press Note and entirely justify the Portuguese authorities. Mr. Jenkins, however, who seems to suffer from an overweening itch for committing himself to public print and a constitutional habit of jumping to conclusions based on inadequate grounds, fully believed that the man was deliberately withheld from the clutches of British law by the Goa Government and only released when he launched an ultimatum at their heads through no less a person than the D. S. P. of Poona! Unfortunately this was a characteristic misjudgment of cause and effect, and it is so clearly shown that the letter of Mr. Jenkins' firm had nothing whatever to do with the man's ultimate extradition, that Mr. Jenkins is left stranded, high and dry, looking supremely foolish, and as sad,—though perhaps not any wiser,—as most men who rush into print without pausing to collect their thoughts.

India and the Imperial Conference.

The following announcement appears in the "Madras Mail"—

We have some reason to believe that, in the event of India being represented in the Imperial Conference, it will be by an Indian who at present occupies a high position under the Crown. The idea of having an Indian in the inmost Council of the Empire appeals to us strongly; it would be a striking sign of the admission of India into full communion with the Dominions. We are bound to add, however, that in our opinion the gentleman whose name is mentioned is not the most suitable representative. No doubt it is impossible to find any one man who could speak for all India, but it is quite possible to point to several Indians who are less out of touch with the ideas of the bulk of the peoples of India and at the same time quite as experienced and enlightened. We reserve further comment until something more definite is known about the appointment.

This must refer to the Poet of the India Council!

"A Healthy and Happy Population."

The appalling infant mortality throughout India has been for many years past, a most marked feature of death-returns. This state of things, which causes anxiety to all interested in the country, is easily explained. Three important causes contribute to perpetuate its existence. Firstly, there is the woeful and almost utter lack of medical relief in the large majority of the villages, combined with its inadequacy in the towns and cities. The still prevailing customs of child-marriage and the *purdah* constitute another factor. But the most important of them is the abysmal ignorance of the great bulk of women, which naturally impedes the progress of sound ideas of sanitation. The securing of a healthy and happy population is the primary concern of every people. But in India, in view of the abnormally high infant mortality, it becomes one of the most pressing problems of the day and it is well that Lady Muir Mackenzie, whose interest in Indian women is well-known, emphasized this point. The principal way in which this end can be secured, is by the diffusion of medical relief and sanitation and of the knowledge concerning them. As she aptly pointed out, this can only be done by training Indian women as doctors, nurses and health officers. And, not the least potent influence, will be the encouragement of general education, whose indirect effects will be incalculable.

Invocation.

Stoop not from thy pure, lovely sphere,
Star of my trust!
But shine implacable and pure,
Serene and just,
And bid my struggling spirit rise
Clean from the dust!

Love, let thy chastening wrath endure
O be there still,
A radiant and relentless flame
A crucible
To shatter and to shape anew
My heart and will!

Still be thy scorn the burning height
My feet must tread,
Still be thy pain the bitter crown
That bows my head,
Thy stern, arraigning silence, Love
My daily bread?

So shall my life thro' deep travail
Grow sanctified,
Thro' sorrow find deliverance
From mutual pride,
So shall my soul redeemed, reborn
Attain thy side.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

Hyderabad, 1916.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

AUSTRIANS OCCUPY SCUTARI.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 4,000 TURKS.

KAISER A BROKEN MAN.

The Press Bureau has issued a detailed statement refuting the allegations of the ineffectiveness of the British blockade, or that it allows enormous quantities of goods to reach Germany through neutrals.

The defeated Turks are in headlong flight in the Caucasus. Russian cavalry have appeared before Erzerum.

During the pursuit towards Erzerum the Russians captured more than 4,000 prisoners, scores of machine guns and much war material.

General Wallace's column in Egypt attacked a hostile camp on Sunday. The enemy was dispersed and the camp burned.

The Austrians have occupied Scutari.

It is said that the allied position at Salonika is considered by Greek officers to be impregnable. Greek military opinion is that the Allies will effect a junction with the Italians from Albania who will commence an offensive with a view to the liberation of Serbia.

A correspondent who saw the Kaiser meet King Ferdinand at Nish, says his hair was quite white and his face that of a tired, broken man.

The Vatican is said to have received grave news of Emperor Francis Joseph's health.

The Belgian Government declares that the rumours regarding the conclusion of a separate peace between Germany and Belgium are baseless.

The House of Commons has passed the Enemy Trading Bill.

The American Government has objected to the application of the Trading with the Enemy Act as affecting American trade.

Two aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk, and a German seaplane was forced to the water by a British aeroplane off Nieuport.

The French communiqué reports effective bombardment.

The Premier of Sweden in a fine speech affirmed that the policy of Government was sincere neutrality.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Compulsion Bill.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH BLCKDOAE.

AUSTRIANS OCCUPY SKUTARI.

EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

FOREIGN OFFICE'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

STATISTICS OF LEAKAGE GREATLY INFLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Press Bureau has issued a detailed statement refuting the allegations of the ineffectiveness of the British blockade, or that it allows enormous quantities of goods to reach Germany through neutrals.

The statement gives figures showing that the statistics of leakage are greatly inflated, and points out that in many cases the increases of imports to neutrals are due to the fact that their supplies are normally drawn through Germany.

The statement instances the excess of rice imports into Denmark, amounting to 3,000 tons, and says that even if the whole excess were exported to Germany it would represent marely one per cent. of her yearly requirements.

The considerable quantity of tea which has been imported by Denmark, has probably gone to Russia since Copenhagen has largely succeeded to Hamburg's entrepot trade.

Large quantities of cotton were imported by neutrals in the early months of the war, but the imports have been restricted to normal quantities since April.

The statement mentions an interesting fact that in order to obviate the inconvenience and delay of removing the cargoes of neutral ships, large quantities of contraband have been allowed to proceed to their destination on condition that they are returned to England or detained during the war.

The statement points out that neutrals should be allowed to import quantities normally imported, with, perhaps, a small addition to allow for the natural growth of trade.

TRADING WITH ENEMY BILL.

PASSED BY COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Trading with Enemy Bill.

AMERICAN TRADE AFFECTED.

NOTE TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The American Government has objected to the application of Britain's Trading with the Enemy Act as affecting American trade.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The American Note to Britain regarding the Enemy Trading Act contends that it is impossible to damage German commerce without harming the interests of the United States.

The American Government considers that the product of the subject of a belligerent State residing in a neutral State should be regarded as neutral. Compensation will be requested for injury to American trade due to the Act.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTITUDE.

A CONFIDENTIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The "New York Tribune" learns from an official in the confidence of President Wilson that the President's attitude towards the British blockade is one of postponement. He will continue to protest sharply but he does not expect and does not desire compliance.

He is resolved not to yield to German manoeuvres to embroil the United States and Great Britain and he intends to settle with Britain after the war.

SMUGGLING ON NEUTRAL VESSELS.

GERMAN GOODS FOUND IN MAILS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

A party of neutral journalists has been permitted to examine German goods found in the mails on neutral ships. They constitute a museum of articles of all kinds sent under false descriptions in the attempt to carry on foreign trade, and also enormous quantities of propaganda literature in all languages. Some of the books are falsely described as having been printed in London and Paris.

FALL OF SKUTARI.

OCCUPIED BY AUSTRIANS.

RETREAT OF SERBIAN GARRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 24.

A telegram received in Athens states that the Austrians have occupied Skutari.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.

The Austrian communiqué announcing the occupation of Skutari last evening does not mention prisoners. It says that the Serbian garrison retreated.

The Austrians also occupied Niksitch, Danelograd and Podgoritza.

ESSAD PASHA'S MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Jan. 24.

Austrians and Bulgarians have captured Berat. Bulgarians are proceeding to Valona and Austrians to Durazzo where Essad Pasha is making military preparations.

KING AND QUEEN OF MONTENEGRO.

ATTACKED THROUGHOUT THEIR FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 25.

Throughout the flight of the King and Queen of Montenegro from Podgoritza to Sangiovanni aeroplanes hovered above, dropping bombs and firing machine guns. The torpedoboat on which their Majesties voyaged was attacked by submarines, which were driven off by Italian warships.

MONTENEGRIN ROYALTY AT LYONS.

WELCOMED BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LYONS, Jan. 25.

King Nicholas and Princes Danilo and Peter have arrived here. They were welcomed by representatives of the French Government and drove to the hotel acclaimed by crowds.

King Nicholas twice appeared on the balcony and responded to the greetings.

THE LUSITANIA CRIME.

BERNSTORFF'S FURTHER CONCESSIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

Count Bernstorff has conferred with Mr. Lansing on the subject of the Lusitania.

It is understood that he made further concessions but has not yet disavowed the crime.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

Mr. Lansing, with the approval of president Wilson, has rejected Germany's latest proposal for the settlement of the Lusitania affair, but the negotiations are continuing as the proposal is partially satisfactory.

BRITISH LINER ATTACKED IN SWEDISH WATERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Politiken's" Malmoe correspondent states that two German destroyers attacked the Wilson liner Lambert in the Swedish waters. A Swedish warship forced the destroyers to leave the Swedish waters.

COPPER LABELLED "HAMMERS."

400 REVOLVERS THROUGH PARCEL POST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Foreign Office announces that fifteen cases of copper labelled "Hammers" has been found on a Swedish steamer from America. The parcel post on a Dutch steamer from South America contained four hundred revolvers.

POSITION AT SALONIKA

IMPREGNABLE DEFENCE WORKS.

ALLIES' ARTILLERY MOST POWERFUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

The "Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

London January 24th.—The "Morning Post's" Budapest correspondent sends an account of the position at Salonika which is supplied to the miltary journals by an escaped Hungarian.

The latter is particularly struck with the French trenches between Salamanli and Sarigoel, the first and second stations on the Salonika-Doiran line. Greek officers who saw the preliminary works say that these show that the communication trenches and the underground positions will withstand any German artillery and provide easy movement of great guns between different well hidden implacements.

The Greeks do not believe that even the German positions in Flanders are comparable with the Allies' fortifications in Salonika. They anticipate that the defences will shortly extend to Kilindir.

The Anglo-French force possesses the most powerful artillery. Greek military opinion is that after perfecting their work the Allies' troops, adequately strengthened, will effect a junction with the Italians from Albania who will commence an offensive with a view to the liberation of Serbia.

The correspondent adds that the Salonika situation is viewed with uneasiness at Budapest. The presence of the Allies engages an immense army. The railway which is expected to relieve the sufferings of the people at home are overburdened with supplying troops. Even the Constantinople express which is loaded with war materials for Sofia returns crowded with wounded.

BULGARO-TEUTONIC DIFFERENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London, January 25:—The "Messagero's" Salonika correspondent expresses the opinion and claims that the allied commanders agree, that Salonika will not be attacked. Air-scouting shows that the necessary repairs to the roads and bridges on the Uskub-Salonika railway have hitherto not been attempted.

The "Morning Post's" Bukharest correspondent says that the Bulgarians persist in their refusal to join in an attack unless they are promised Salonika. This has created much bitterness with the Teutons.

THE AIR ATTACK ON MONASTIR.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SALONIKA, Jan. 25.

The air squadron which attacked Monastir and Ghevgheli started at seven in the morning and divided into two parts One went to Monastir and the other to Ghevgheli. The rate of flight throughout was seventy miles an hour.

Some machines were provided with guns and the airmen were furnished with a chart showing the positions of hospitals and Red Cross buildings which they carefully avoided injuring.

The airmen had to contend nearly the whole journey with a forty-mile gale blowing from their flank and had to cross mountains six-thousand feet high.

THE KAISER AT NISH.

A TIRED AND BROKEN MAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

A "Daily Mail" correspondent who arrived at Nish on January 18 from Constantinople, saw King Ferdinand meet the Kaiser.

The correspondent attended the banquet. He says the Kaiser was remarkably changed since he saw him eight years ago.

His hair was quite white, and his face that of a tired, broken man. He was perpetually using his handkerchief to relieve constant coughing even at the banquet, where he ate practically nothing.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent says that the Vatican has received grave news of Emperor Franz Josef's health.

CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

TURKS IN HEADLONG FLIGHT

QUANTITIES OF WAR MATERIAL ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25.

The defeated Turks are in headlong flight towards Erzerum and continue to abandon enormous quantities of war material.

Stragglers are scattering and hiding in villages, but they are unable to escape Russian cavalry who appeared yesterday before Erzerum.

TURKISH ARTILLERY CONVOY CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 26.

The communique says, when in pursuit of the Turks we captured an artillery convoy and seven hundred men. Our artillery is again bombarding the forts of Erzerum.

HEAVY CAPTURES.

4,050 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 26.

The number of Ottoman effectives at Erzerum are 120,000

During the pursuit towards Erzerum the Russians captured 50 officers, 4,000 men, scores of machineguns and enormous quantity of war material.

The Russians are now three miles from Pinsk.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

A HOSTILE CAMP BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

It is officially announced that in the operations in Egypt General Wallace's column attacked a hostile camp on January 23rd.

The enemy was dispersed and the camp burnt.

SECOND ATTACK ON CANAL NOT EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes: On Christmas morning a column of all arms, including the 15th Sikhs, moved out from Mersa Matruh in order to drive out a force of some 3,000 Arabs who had for some time taken up their position in Wadi Majid, some eight miles to the west of Matruh. The operation was completely successful and with the assistance of the guns of the ships in the Matruh harbour, the Arabs were driven out far to the west leaving over 200 dead on the desert. Our casualties are reported to have been slight.

The information given in my last letter with regard to the treacherous killing of an Anglo-Egyptian officer in Snow Bey, is now officially confirmed. All this is an unmistakable indication of the direction in which the sentiments of the Egyptian nation are turned and as a result we find to-day after seventeen months of war and one year of freedom from the suzerainty of Turkey, the country is at rest and quite, unperturbed by events that are taking place within and without its borders. The withdrawal of our forces from Anzac and Suvla has by no means affected the attitude of the masses who are far too much interested in their agricultural occupations and disposal of their produce. Likewise the hostile attitude of the Cyrenaica Arabs erroneously attributed by some to incitement by the Grand Sheikh of Senussi, but in reality due to the activities of Turkish officers left there after the Italian war, and to German agents materially assisted by money and munitions brought over by submarines, has made no impression on the Egyptians and there is little reason to anticipate a second attack on the Canal. If it does eventually materialise it will not have any different effect on the people from that which under far more trying conditions the first attack had on the Egyptian masses."

SEPARATE PEACE RUMOURS.

BELGIUM'S DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Belgian Government declares that the evil-minded rumours regarding the conclusion of a separate peace between Germany and Belgium are baseless.

LIVELY CANNONADE IN WEST.

ENEMY WORKS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

IMPORTANT CONVOY DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 26.

A communiqué says:—British and French artillery south-east of Boesinghe, in Belgium, violently bombarded and seriously damaged enemy works.

Two German aeroplanes in the morning dropped fifteen bombs on Dunkirk suburbs, killing five persons and wounding three.

There was a lively cannonade in Artois east of Neuville, and in the Vailly region, where several enemy batteries were silenced.

We dispersed an important enemy convoy in Craonne district, north of the Aisne.

Heavy German batteries attempted to shell the bridge at Berry-au-Bac, but were damaged by our heavy guns.

A small enemy detachment in the Mouilly sector, on the heights of the Meuse, attempted to approach our lines after a heavy bombardment, but was easily dispersed by our fire.

Our artillery in the Vosges effectively shelled the enemy's positions at Muhlbach and Stossvihr.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH BOMBARDMENT.

BOMB STORE BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Sir Douglas Haig reports successful bombardments of Ovilliers, La Boisselle, Le Bridoux and Boesinghe, exploding a bomb store in the enemy's lines.

German artillery was active about Loos and Hooge.

Aircraft on both sides was active. We maintained the supremacy.

ADVANCE ON THE YSER FRUSTRATED.

ATTACK IN REGION OF NEUVILLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 25.

The communiqué says there was artillery activity throughout the night in Belgium. It is confirmed that the German attempted advance at the mouth of the Yser was frustrated by our guns, the enemy suffering appreciable losses.

The Germans resumed in Artois an attack in the region of Neuville on a larger scale. There was a fresh series of mine explosions and a most violent bombardment on a front of 1,500 yards. The French guns drove back the advancing Germans who only got into two craters.

NANCY BOMBARDED.

A FEW HOUSES WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 25.

Shells in Nancy wrecked a few houses. Three German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the town and also messages warning the inhabitants that there would be another bombardment on the Kaiser's birthday.

The Kaiser was born on January 27th 1859: to-day is therefore His Imperial Majesty's fifty-seventh birthday. Much was expected on the Western front to celebrate the occasion last year, and it remains to be seen what activities the present natal day will arouse amongst his armies, as suggested by the messages dropped into Nancy by some of his airmen.

BOMBS ON DUNKIRK.

ENEMY SEA-PLANE FORCED TO THE WATER OFF NIEUPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Admiralty announces that two aeroplanes at six this morning dropped bombs on Dunkirk.

A German seaplane was forced to the water by a British aeroplane off Nieuport.

GERMAN SEAPLANE OVER DOVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

An official announcement says that a German seaplane appeared over Dover this afternoon. It was engaged by all anti-aircraft guns. Two British machines pursued it.

INDIA'S MOST PRESSING PROBLEM.

NEED OF WOMEN DOCTORS AND NURSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

At a meeting of the East India Association at Caxton Hall Lady Muir-Mackenzie said that India's most pressing problem was how to secure a healthy and happy population. Medical and sanitary knowledge could best be spread by training Indian women as doctors, nurses and health officers.

NO INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION.

MR. BONAR LAW'S ASSURANCE

MR. PRINGLE'S AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

In the Report stage of the Compulsion Bill Mr. Walter Long moved an amendment that the question whether a man was "a man who was deemed to have enlisted and been transferred to the reserve" should be decided by a court of summary jurisdiction, and that a man should not be liable to death for disobeying an order calling him up for active service. No such proceedings should be instituted except during the war and for six months afterwards.

The amendment was accepted.

TEARS OF INDUSTRIAL COMPULSION.

Mr. Pringle pointed out that there was nothing in the Bill to prevent putting men under it under martial law for industrial purposes. He pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George had talked of the need for industrial compulsion. Mr. Pringle moved an amendment to prevent men under the Bill being employed unwillingly on civilian work.

Mr. Bonar Law repeated the Government's assurance on the subject, and said that Mr. Lloyd George was equally bound with any Cabinet Minister to see that the Bill was not used for industrial compulsion. The army authorities objected to the insertion of the actual words proposed, because it would differentiate men under the Bill from ordinary members of the same regiment. He appealed to the House not to insert the amendment. The amendment was withdrawn.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Sir John Simon said in spite of all the Government had done it was impossible to make the Bill acceptable to conscientious objectors and remove the fears of industrial compulsion. Abstention from voting would be interpreted to mean that his opposition to the Bill had been overcome. He must therefore vote against it. Sir John Simon spoke amid impatient interruptions.

Mr. James Thomas (Labour) accepted the Government's assurance that it did not intend to bring in industrial conscription. He would do his utmost to see that the Bill was carried out, though he did not consider that it was justified.

TRIBUTE TO WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. Bonar Law dwelt on the remarkable change, in the feeling of the House since the Bill had been introduced. There was now not a single member who was not determined to make the Bill produce the good results which the Government expected. We had secured by the Bill million men who were absolutely necessary for victory. He paid a tribute to the sacrifices of the working classes, proving that the whole country was determined that the Government should carry out all steps however repugnant to our preconceived ideas, if they were necessary for victory. He believed that the general consent shown in the House would also be found in the country on the application of the measure.

SECOND READING PASSED BY LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Military Service Bill.

ADDITIONAL MEN FOR NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The House of Commons has voted 50,000 additional men for the Navy.

NEW ZEALAND FORCES.

SIXTY THOUSAND MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that by June New Zealand would have raised a force of sixty thousand men.

PARLIAMENT BILL.

PASSED BY THE LORDS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Parliament Bill.

MILE-END BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The result of the Mile-End by-election:

Mr. Warwick Brookes (Coalition) ... 1,991
Mr. Brilling (Independent) 1,615

Maj. ... 376

The Mile End bye-election was necessitated by the succession of the Hon. Harry Lawson, the sitting member, to the Barony of Burnham.

DEATH OF DEAN PIGOU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The death is announced of Dean Pigou.

SWEDISH NEUTRALITY.

STRICT OBSERVANCE EMPHASIZED IN RIKSDAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 25.

The debate in both houses of the Riksdag attracted great attention. Speeches of the leaders of all parties emphasisd that neutrality should be maintained on all sides Liberals deprecated even commercial aggression.

The Premier in a fine speech affirmed that the policy of Government was sincere neutrality. The doubts which had arisen resulted from a suspicious frame of mind and lack of knowledge as to what sincerely impartial neutrality meant. Sweden would continue strictly neutral.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Premier, nevertheless, repeated with emphasis his previous declaration that they had to reckon with contingencies where the maintenance of peace, in spite of all efforts, might not be possible for Sweden. Only the Swedish points of view could be considered. Sympathies could decide nothing.

DOMINION LINER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Telegrams received in Liverpool state that the Dominion liner Norseman has been sunk.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The liner Norseman has been beached. No lives have been lost.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND EXTENDING.

PREVIOUS HIGHWATER MARKS EXCEEDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25.

There has been further extension of floods at Nieuwendam. The situation at Purmerend is still most critical and the waters at Landsmeer have risen further seven inches and passed the highwater mark of the great floods of 1825.

Fifteen hundred cows and numbers of sheep, pigs and poultry have been lost.

BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR DUTCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAGUE, Jan. 25.

As a token of its sympathy and esteem for the Dutch people the British Government has sent the Foreign Minister the sum of two-thousand sterling for those who are suffering owing to the floods.

The King of the Belgians has also made a personal gift of two hundred pounds.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

AMERICANS FINED AT BOW STREET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Fines of five hundred, two hundred and one hundred sterling respectively have been imposed at Bow Street on the Americans Cohan and Robinson and a valet named Horne for unlawful exportation of opium.

Prosecuting counsel stated that opium worth nine thousand sterling was seized from Horne at Shanghai.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

A RECORD PRICE SALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 25.

A cargo of five thousand tons of wheat has been sold at seventy shillings a quarter for shipment in May. This is a record price.

VISCOUNT FRENCH OF YPRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Field-Marshal French had been gazetted Viscount French of Ypres.

FORD'S PEACE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26.

The Committee of the Ford Expedition has arrived here and will remain until the peace negotiations are officially begun.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

TRIAL OF ALIENS BY COURT-MARTIAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

A press communiqué states:—Military considerations render it essential that in the present circumstances power should be taken to bring to summary trial aliens who infringe the special rules made for the protection of India under the Defence of India Criminal Law Amendment Act. Accordingly an Ordinance will issue to-day enabling the Governor-General in Council to direct that any such person shall be tried by court-martial for such offence.

The Ordinance does not in any way affect British subjects who will remain as before amenable to civil courts.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant T. B. Hough, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant L. K. Tweedie, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant D. G. Whatmoor, Bedfords.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant D. H. Devenish, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Major H. Ensor, Durhams.
Major A. L. Raimes, Durhams.
Captain G. E. Cardew, Devons.
Captain H. F. Wilkin, Medicals.
Lieutenant G. G. Ross-Innes, London Regiment.
Lieutenant P. S. Slade-King, Army Service Corps.
Lieutenant W. E. Strain, Motor Machine Gun Service.
Lieutenant R. H. Hamilton, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant L. G. Holt, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant H. Bjorkman, Horse Guards.
Second-Lieutenant H. Driver, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant N. Kirkby, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. Reeve, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. T. O'Reilly, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant C. V. Thompson, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant H. Phillips, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant A. Hiorus, Engineers.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant E. F. Cobbold, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant S. Hathaway, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant E. Kingdon, Worcesters.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Lieutenant G. O. Formills, Artillery.
Lieutenant K. W. Gray, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. T. Kemp, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. E. Somervell, North Lancashires.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Lieutenant A. L. Russell, Flying Corps.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant E. B. Pedder, Hussars.
Sec.-Lieut. G. A. Allan, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. R. B. Jenkins, South Wales Borderers.

DIED.

Captain C. Palmer, Shropshires.

WOUNDED.

Captain L. W. Roe, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant R. E. Atkinson, Durhams.
Lieutenant J. Barry, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant E. A. Lawson-Johnston, Scots Greys.
Sec.-Lieut. E. H. Cave, Army Service Corps.
Sec.-Lieut. R. H. Day, South Wales Borderers.
Sec.-Lieut. C. Godward, Lincolns.
Sec.-Lieut. G. L. Goodes, Londons.
Sec.-Lieut. F. B. Hunting, Leinsters.

MISSING.

Captain V. H. Wadham, Hampshires.
Lieutenant C. O. Hayward, Lincolns.
Lieutenant W. Watts, Flying Corps.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Captain A. C. Donaldson, Cameronos.

WOUNDED.

Sec.-Lieut. W. F. Page, South Wales Borderers.

WOUNDED IN BALKANS.

Sec.-Lieut. R. E. Martin, Hampshires.

IMPORTATION OF LUXURIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

In the House of Commons Mr. Runciman referring to the proportion of available tonnage devoted to the importation of luxuries said that Government was considering the means of excluding unnecessaries.

WHEN THEY COME HOME.

"We philosophise easily, and for most part on the slenderest basis of knowledge, on what the men who are fighting will do and say when they come back from the war," says the "Daily News." "That their social and religious outlook will be profoundly changed is likely enough. In what respects and direction it will be changed no one has adequate data to predict. And for the present it is of less importance to speculate on such matters than to identify ourselves, so far as imagination and sympathy will enable us to do so, with the men who have gone out of English homes to the long sacrifice of Flanders or the Dardanelles."

THE ASSETS.

"What we owe to German piety, poetry, music, learning, and philosophy cannot be taken away from us," writes J. Bonar in the Toronto "University Magazine." "We do not renounce the Psalms of David and the Prophecies of Isaiah because the countrymen of David and Isaiah condemned and killed the Just One. The old words of light and leading are unchangeably part of our spiritual inheritance. Even so, what the old Germany gave, the new Germany cannot take away from us, and we would not throw away of ourselves."

THE PRICE OF JUST VICTORY.

SIR B. ROBERTSON AT BASIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR Jan. 26.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who is now touring in Berar, was presented with an address by the Basim Municipality on the 22nd January. After expressing in reply his thanks for the generous contributions to the War Relief Funds, Sir Benjamin Robertson said that the suffering entailed by the war was perhaps, difficult for us here to appreciate fully. But they are brought home to us by the deaths of men, who but a short time ago were amongst us. After referring to deaths of Major Oldham, Captain Reaney, Mr. Russell and Major Dawson, the last two of whom lost their lives by the sinking of the Persia, he added that within the past two days the casualty lists from Mesopotamia record the names of no less than fourteen officers killed and wounded belonging to the Territorial Regiment which left Kamptee at the end of November. The lists also show that several Indian regiments have suffered heavy losses in recent fighting. These are sad reminders of the price that must be paid in order that peace and righteousness may be restored and nations may live in freedom and security.

Referring to the railway development he said the experience of narrow gauge lines of the Central Provinces Railway Company running north and south of Martizapur sufficiently indicate the good prospects awaiting railway development in that part of the country and the existing congestion in passenger and goods traffic was a clear sign that when the want was supplied it would be fully availed of.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 26.

To-day at noon the Commissioners in the conspiracy case which commenced on 5th November last, concluded the recording of evidence and Babu Hem Chunder commenced his address on behalf of Bankim Chunder Mitter. He said the evidence against his client was very little. The explanation given by his client, he submitted, was very satisfactory and he also sought support from the confession of the accused Anada, who, according to the prosecution, was one of the leading conspirators and who had, in reply to direct question put by the Magistrate who recorded his confession, had stated that he never met Bankim.

Mr. Roy then argued the case on behalf of eight of the accused. Dealing with the case of Surendra Nath Mukerji, the youngest accused, he submitted that there was no evidence against him to warrant conviction. Even Bibhuti, had not mentioned anything about him until a specific question was put to him by the Magistrate who recorded his statement. Suspicious circumstances were brought into to prejudice the the accused's case but there was absolutely no evidence to connect the boy with conspiracy and he asked for his acquittal.

Arguing the case of two ex-sepoys Mr. Roy said that Bibhuti's story of how he tampered with loyalty of the troops was highly improbable. No motive was alleged why these men after earning their pension should turn hostile to the Government whom they had served loyally for a number of years. Evidence against them was of approver Dilla Singh but it was not all corroborated. Besides these men were not identified as persons in the conspiracy by Bibhuti. There was also material contradiction in the evidence of these two approvers and he asked the court to hold the case against them unproved.

Mr. Roy was addressing the court on behalf of the other accused when the court rose for the day.

DELHI HINDU COLLEGE.

URGENT NEED OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 26.

The Hindu College of Delhi has been passing through a crisis for some time owing to the lack of funds. The College authorities have been unable to open the B.A. classes and the Government grant has in consequence been withdrawn. A preliminary public meeting was held last evening to consider the position of the College. Rai Saheb Raj Niman, Bar-at-Law, presided. After he had explained the position of the College and appealed for further subscriptions, several speakers addressed the meeting including Pandit Shea Narain, who said that taking advantage of the Christmas vacation Mr. Peary Lal and others had gone round collecting subscriptions and a substantial sum has already been collected. Rs. 50,000 would be immediately required to satisfy the conditions of the University, which he hoped would be forthcoming and urged that the Sanskrit School should be placed on a sound basis. He said there was enough room for two colleges in Delhi and if the Hindu College were to disappear many students would fail to secure admission and pursue their education.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

It is understood that a further discussion on the subject of the Moslem University scheme will take place with Sir Sankaran Nair, Educational Member, this week.

"OUR ARYAN FOREFATHERS"

PROF. HOPE MOULTON'S LECTURE.

Under the new scheme of University development, the Rev. Dr. Hope Moulton, of Manchester University, delivered a lecture, yesterday in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, on "Our Aryan Forefathers."

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided and there was a large attendance.

The lecturer began by explaining why he had called this lecture "Our Aryan Forefathers." It was a peculiar pleasure to him as an Englishman from a far away country who had never had the privilege of seeing India, though many a time in thought he had travelled here, to have the privilege of addressing such a large and influential audience in this great city. He should like to think what link there was which bound together his own people and the people of this great continent, and to investigate afresh the unity of language and to some degree the unity of race which reminded them that in a very distant past their forefathers lived together somewhere equally far from England and from India. He must premise to begin with that they could not pretend that the unity of language always necessarily carried the unity of race. The great Arya about which he was going to speak, covered a vast number of races who had been unified by language and to a certain extent by language alone. But at the same time they could say, with peculiar pleasure in these days when India had stood so gallantly for England in the great conflict, that though East was East and West was West, the two had met so largely,—just as in the past they had met somewhere far from home, even so they met in spiritual union and in material fellowship at the present day.

COMPARATIVE METHOD OF STUDY.

Coming to his subject, the lecturer said they had first to consider how they were going to investigate the pre-historic history of the great people which was the subject of his discourse. They had no records and they must not expect to find records engraved on stones or bronze or sculptures at a time when there was no record to be expected. There was nothing to give them history in the usual sense of the word. The only way in which they could learn of this extremely ancient people was by what they called the comparative method. There was no existence of this comparative method 130 or 140 years ago but then came to Europe some great discovery made by Sir William Jones, that distinguished member of the Royal Asiatic Society. A discovery was made that the ancient language of this country was closely connected with some languages in Europe and in Asia. This was a notable epoch in the history of human thought. Sir William Jones said that Sanscrit was a language which was evidently connected very closely with Latin, and Greek and English and that it presumably went back to some language more ancient than any language now known. This brilliant idea of pre-historic language seemed to have rested for a great many years without being taken up at all. It was at last taken up, not in the country where it took its birth, but in the industrious country of Germany, where the study of what was called the study of what was now called comparative philology, was pursued for many years and in a highly scientific way. Most of the subjects came from that country but one of the greatest revolutions was made rather by an Englishman. It was Mr. R. G. Latham, who for the first time suggested that the original home of the united people of the Indo-European family was somewhere in Europe, and that was the idea which was very nearly everywhere held to-day.

A COMMON CIVILISATION.

The lecturer urged that in order to arrive at a conclusion they had to compare words and institutions which were common to the Arya. The name of the great family was generally given in these days as Indo-European. Sometimes the word Aryan was used for the Indo-Persian section but the name Indo-European was perhaps more convenient. In this, his first lecture, he wished to speak of the whole Indo-European family. Having given geographical divisions of the Aryan languages, both in Europe and Asia, the lecturer showed the identity of words, particularly numerals up to ten, in the different languages, and argued that this identity proved conclusively the existence of a common language and a common civilisation among the primitive Aryan people who lived in the pre-historic period. Another question which confronted them was where did these people once live. It used to be taken for granted that these people lived in Central Asia. That view had been under a cloud for the last fifty years and it must be admitted that the arguments that could be found for it were scanty. He despaired of having anything like an agreement on the part of the authorities but he thought that on the whole the choice had to lie between the tolerably narrow area on the shores of the Baltic, and, something better than that, somewhere about the middle of the Danube, where they dwelt probably about the end of the third millenium B.C. They would probably not go very far wrong if before B. C. 2,000 years represented the time when they began spreading out in different directions. If they took the stage of culture they could say that they belonged to the Copper Age The lecturer next pointed out that it was an age when women had already achieved a very high position. It was very significant that they had in Sanscrit and in Greek the word which meant house-mistress side by side with the house-master, suggesting that in the primitive home the woman had a status of her own. As to the religion of these people, it was of a high and pure type. It was almost exclusively nature worship.

On the motion of the Vice-Chancellor, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

SUVLA BAY.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REPORT

EXPLANATION OF THE FAILURE

The following telegrams are published in the Straits papers:—

LONDON, Jan. 6, 2.50 p.m.

General Sir Ian Hamilton's final despatch covers thirty-eight pages and describes minutely the operations prior to and including the famous combined actions during the first fortnight of August.

The main feature of the despatch is the stirring description of the tremendous and vital battles in August the results of which were already minutely recorded. The surprise of the Turks at Suvla Bay was complete but owing to the intense heat and the exhaustion of the troops through continuous engagements in a most difficult country, and to perpetual water difficulties, Lieut.-General Sir F. Stopford and the divisional generals waited to rest the troops.

Sir Ian Hamilton says: Driving power was required, and even a certain ruthlessness, to brush aside pleas for respite for tired troops. The one fatal error was inertia, and inertia prevailed. Meanwhile the Turks were enabled to concentrate heavy reinforcements during a priceless twelve hours. Eventually General Hamilton himself, who had previously remained at headquarters, went to Suvla Bay to endeavour to put concentration, effort, and purpose into the direction of the men ashore.

The fighting during the following days was severe and continuous, and several successes were achieved. Positions were won and the fighting quality of the men was unsurpassable, but the strength of the Turks, was steadily rising and the troops had to withdraw from the captured positions. General Stopford, on the evening of August 15 handed over the command to Major-General de Lisle because strong and clear leadership had not been promptly enough applied.

The British forces were dwindling while the Turks had plenty of ammunition and drafts to fill the depleted ranks. General Hamilton thereupon cabled for 50,000 fresh troops. If these had been sent immediately he could have cleared a passage for the fleet to Constantinople, and his disappointment was deep when he learned that reinforcements could not be sent.

When Earl Kitchener, on October 11, cabled for an estimate of the losses likely to be involved in the evacuation of the peninsula, Sir Ian Hamilton replied that such a step was unthinkable. He received, on October 16, a cable recalling him to London as the Government desired the fresh and unbiassed opinion of a responsible commander upon the question of early evacuation.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch concerning the situation at Suvla Bay on the morning of August 8—the landing having taken place on the night of August 6—says that General Stopford, recollecting the vast issues which hung upon his success in forestalling the enemy, urged his divisional commanders to push on, otherwise all the advantages of the surprise landing must be nullified. But the divisional commanders believed themselves unable to move owing to the exhaustion of the men and the want of water.

These objections overbore General Stopford's resolution, but it was the lack of artillery support which finally decided him on acquiescing in the policy of going slow. Sir Ian Hamilton here observes that, when landing on hostile shores, infantry must advance and seize a suitable position to cover the landing and provide artillery positions for the main thrust, with the aid of floating batteries alone. Then follows the passage saying that "driving power was required."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" understands that General Stopford has asked the War Office for an enquiry into the Suvla Bay operations. It is believed that such an enquiry, if it is granted, will not be held till after the war.

CHINESE FINANCE.

Nothing has been done in the direction of making to China the loan of ten million taels, application for which was made to the Quintuple Group of Bankers some time ago. Owing to the fact that the Deutsch-Asiatsche Bank is a member of the Consortium, difficulties of an obvious character presented themselves. The French group proposed that the loan should be made without the German bank, but the other groups were not able to adopt the plan proposed. The view is held in some financial quarters that China should be able to meet her own financial requirements during the war, and that, moreover, with the present internal situation in China the present moment is not opportune.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

The latest reports from Ottawa indicate that the party leaders have composed their differences and agreed to extend the life of the present Parliament for a given period beyond October next, when it would normally expire. That being the case, the country is spared the upheaval which would be caused by an appeal to the electorate. One of the first items on the business paper will be a Bill to give effect to this decision. When the measure becomes law the Home Parliament will be asked to give its assent to the necessary amendment to the British North America Act, which fixes the duration of the Dominion Parliament.

The Lahore Special Tribunal practically concluded the hearing of prosecution evidence in the Padri murder case yesterday.

It is now improbable that the Dacca University Bill will be taken up in the Imperial Legislative Council before the next autumn at the earliest. The Patna University Bill will also be delayed.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SURAT GAMBLING CASE.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

KIKABHAI TAYABALI AND ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

These were three revisional applications against the decisions of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Sessions Judge of Surat.

The applicant Kikabhai was convicted on a trial held on the 11th of October 1915 by Mr. Ardeshir Fardunji Dalal, First Class Magistrate of Surat, of offences under sections 4(a) (c) and (d) and section 5 of the Prevention of the Gambling Act and was sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment for six weeks, and Rs. 100 fine for the second charge. Sultan Nathu who was charged with the abetment of the above offences, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused Kika managed a common gaming house and advanced money to gamblers frequenting the house. Sultan was said to have assisted the accused Kika in the gambling business carried on in the house. The Police on certain information arrested the accused and they were convicted by the Magistrate.

On appeal before the Sessions Judge of Surat the convictions and sentences were confirmed. The Sessions Judge observed: "Now, as regards punishment, stress has been laid on the facts that this is the appellant's first conviction and that he is aged about 72. The Magistrate has taken both these matters into his consideration and given the sentence of six weeks' simple imprisonment. And having regard to the extensive scale on which the appellant has hitherto succeeded in conducting his nefarious business, which brought to him a daily profit of Rs. 25 to Rs. 200, I quite agree with the Lower Court that no amount of fine will meet the ends of justice in his case. I accordingly confirm all the convictions and sentences."

Their Lordships agreeing with the view of the Lower Appellate Court, confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the petitions.

Mr. Strangman Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Havaliwala with Mr. Nandvadanram K. Mehta appeared for the petitioners.

The Advocate General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

APPEAL AGAINST AQUITTAL

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

THE KING-EMPEROR v. AHMED HAJI OOMAR

This was an appeal against acquittal by the Government of Bombay. In this case two persons viz Ahmed Haji Oomar and Noor Mahomed Haji Dada were charged before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate Mr. Khairaz under section 465 and 177 of the I. P. Code with that the first accused did make a false document, viz a voting paper with intent to support a certain claim or title, viz. the right to vote at the Municipal A Ward by-election held on the 5th June 1916; and also furnishing information which he knew or had reason to believe to be false.

The second accused Haji Dada was charged with abetment of the said Ahmed in the commission of the latter offence.

On account of the vacancy caused by the death of Sheth Shapurji Mistry one seat in the Fort Ward became vacant. Messrs. Pherozeshah Bomanji Petit and Byramji Rustamji Byramji Jeejibhoy stood as candidates for the same. In the course of voting, it was alleged by the prosecution the first accused had committed the offences charged against him and the second accused had abetted the same.

The Magistrate held that the polling officer was not a public servant and any representation made by the accused to him did not bring him under section 177 of I. P. C. and further found that as there was no wrongful loss or gain to the accused and no dishonest or fraudulent motive on his part, he was not guilty of offence under section 465 I. P. Code.

MR. CAMPBELL'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Campbell after stating the facts briefly argued that the respondent-accused had put the initials K. H. M. in the 3rd column of the voting paper, but as to his writing the full name of Kassam Haji Moti in Gujarati there was no doubt whatever. When the Polling Officer saw that there was a difference he referred the matter to the Returning Officer, Mr. Banaji. Then questions were put to the respondent. The Magistrate had held that the questions were put to the accused after the voting paper was received by the Polling Officer and attested by him. Further, the Magistrate had held that those questions were unauthorised as they were not put at the time of the presentation of the voting paper.

WHAT IS "RECEIVING?"

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Mr. Strangman, do you say that the questions were not put at the time of presentation?

Mr. Strangman:—This is not the point on which I much rely

Mr. Justice Shah: The attestation was immediately after the presentation by the voter and the reference to Mr. Banaji was afterwards?

Mr. Campbell: Yes, my Lord. It is quite clear that the handing over of the voting paper to the Polling Officer is not "receiving" in the sense in which it issued in section 28 (e) of the Municipal Act. Receiving means not the physical act of taking, but receiving means taking in the sense in which it is used under clause (N).

Mr. Justice Shah: Do you dispute that the attestation was made before the questions were put?

Mr. Campbell: No, my Lord.

IS THE POLLING OFFICER A PUBLIC SERVANT?

Counsel further contended that under section 38 (k) of the Municipal Act, there was a direct and express enactment of the legislature binding the voter to answer the question put to him. Under section 177, Indian Penal Code, the respondent was charged for giving a false information to the public servant. The language of that section was clear. (Cf. the Municipal Corporation Act of 1882; 45, 46 Vict., chap. 50, sect. 59.) Except for slight changes the English and Indian statutes were similar in language and spirit and aimed at the purity of the elections to be observed. As to whether the Polling Officer was a public servant within the definition thereof given in section 21, Indian Penal Code, or not counsel contended that if the Magistrate's finding was accepted the Municipal Act would have to be amended. The Magistrate was lost in the maze of various sections of the Municipal Act. That was a Municipal Election and the duty of controlling it fell on the Municipal Commissioner. Section 28 regulated the procedure of the elections—which was a matter of municipal administration and constitution—and any person appointed by the Municipal Commissioner was a servant of the Municipality. The Polling Officer in the present case was appointed by the Commissioner under section 521 read with section 28 (a). If the Magistrate's finding were accepted the elaborate machinery would come to a standstill. The intention of the legislature was to keep purity in the elections of the councillors and if such interpretations were made the whole of the fabric would fall to the ground.

Counsel referred to a case reported in 6 Bom., L. R. at p. 54 (Emp. v. Ezekiel) where a municipal servant was held to be a "public servant"—within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

"DISHONEST INTENTION."

As regards the charge of forgery under section 467, Indian Penal Code, it was contended that the Magistrate having held that the document was false in fact ought to have found that there was dishonesty of purpose. The presentation of the voting paper was in fact a "claim" made as required by section 463, Indian Penal Code. The signature on the paper was made in order to claim a vote. Besides there was the intention of causing wrongful loss or injury to another inasmuch as the respondent caused a loss to the candidate against whom he voted, and he caused wrongful gain to himself by gaining for himself a right to vote at the election and to the candidate for whom he voted. The Magistrate had taken into consideration that the vote was ultimately rejected by the Municipal Commissioner but the intention of the respondent at the time of voting should be taken into account. Alternatively if the conduct was not dishonest it was no doubt fraudulent.

Mr. Justice Shah:—If he signed for Kasam Haji Moti and received money from him he must not have thought that that was a more serious affair?

Mr. Campbell:—He was not a fool. He was asked questions and he gave replies.

Mr. Justice Shah:—Do you dispute that the accused was asked by the Munim of Kasam Haji Moti to go and do what he did?

Mr. Campbell:—The defence was that the accused was taken by accused No. 2 against whom no appeal has been preferred. The accused was not an ordinary boy but knew English.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—It's very often seen in this country that a father, his son, and brother trading jointly and passing off under the name of one person.

Mr. Campbell:—That may be so, but the person ought not to transgress the law.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Accused No. 1 was a catspaw and a tool and did not speak for himself. It seems an elderly person gave the answers.

Mr. Campbell said that the Government did not want any punishment to be inflicted but the appeal was filed as there was an important point involved. The respondent escaped punishment on a technical ground.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering the judgment observed that the appeal had been filed in order to ascertain points of technical interest and importance which were thought fit to be decided by the High Court. Those points were opened before them by Mr. Campbell. Unfortunately, however it was not appropriate for their Lordships to consider those points or to make any observations on the arguments advanced as it seemed to their Lordships that on the facts of the case the appeal should be dismissed. There were numerous indications in the record that the respondent-accused was a lad of 16 years and was acting under the influence and directions of another elderly person. It was also established that the respondent was a simple-minded boy with less than normal intelligence for his age. In those circumstances the evidence of the Munim who acknowledged the responsibility for sending the accused to the polling booth and signing for the master was of great importance. The master also said that it was a practice of the accused and his servants to receive money by signing for him and their Lordships thought that such practice was not unusual. Their Lordships saw no reason to the evidence being accepted. That evidence was also supported by the written statement of the respondent submitted before the trying Magistrate. It appeared to their Lordships that in the court of the Magistrate that simple question of facts escaped the notice because, as their Lordships understood, all the minds were naturally interested in the technical points which arose for decision. The Magistrate had referred to the matter, but their Lordships thought that the answers given by the respondent to questions did not alter the nature if he was innocent at the time he handed over the voting paper. On those grounds the evidence fell short of bringing home any guilt to the respondent-accused and therefore the appeal ought to be dismissed, whether under section 177 or 465 of the Indian Penal Code.

The appeal was therefore dismissed.

Mr. H. Campbell instructed by the Public Prosecutor and Mr. Crawford of Messrs. Crawford and Co., Municipal Solicitors appeared for the Government of Bombay. Mr. T. J. Strangman instructed by Mr. J. G. Rele, appeared for the respondent accused.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A MISTRESS

Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.

EMPEROR v. VITHOO SAKHARAM.

The accused in this case was committed by Mr. Frank Oliviera to stand his trial at the sessions on a charge of attempting to murder one Yemnabai on the night of the 31st October, 1915.

Mr. G. G. Nadkarni appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown. The accused was not defended.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were that prior to 31st October, 1915, the accused had been living at Girgaon with his mistress named Yemnabai. About that time the mistress had deserted him and there were differences between them as the accused suspected her intimacy with another man. At 11 a.m. on 31st October, being exasperated he rushed at her and stapped her on the chest and right side. A hue and cry was raised and Yemnabai was taken to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition from where she was discharged after 48 days. The accused was taken in custody by the Police.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. The statement of the accused before the Magistrate was that as his mistress was faithless to him, he stabbed her on the back under great provocation. Before his Lordship he stated that he stabbed her by accident.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

DELIVERING COUNTERFEIT COINS.

EMPEROR v. SUKHDEO RAMPADARATH.

The accused in this case was committed to stand his trial at the sessions by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad on the charges of possessing and delivering counterfeit King's coins.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

The accused was not defended.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were as follows:—

The accused came to the shop of one Bhogilal Amritlal in Shaik Memon Street on 16th December, 1915, at 7 p.m. and offered Rs. 10 to the assistant named Sanabhai in exchange for a ten-rupee currency note. Sanabhai had some suspicion about the coins and Sanabhai's assistant Dahyabhai found 5 coins to be false. A cry was then raised and a crowd of people collected there. The Policeman on duty came there and arrested the accused. He was taken to the Police station where he was searched and a sum of Rs. 11-8-10½ was found on his person. Out of this sum one rupee was found to be counterfeit.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution. The evidence of Mahomed Usman an assistant in a cloth merchant's shop at Jakaria Masjid, was to the effect that on the 15th December, (i.e. the previous evening) the accused had gone to his shop and wanted a ten-rupees note in exchange for Rs. 10. A customer who was in the shop gave a currency note for Rs. 10 and took the coins. After the accused had gone, the customer found that one of the coins was counterfeit. Hajarimal Keshavmal and Poonamchand Pema also gave evidence to the effect that some time previously the accused had offered them counterfeit coins. One Mr. Chaksi gave evidence to the effect that the accused bought silver from his shop, off and on during the last year. A Borah chemist gave evidence to the effect that the accused bought Nitric Acid and Salamonia from his shop.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COINS.

ACCUSED GETS SEVEN YEARS.

EMPEROR v. ESMAIL MOHIDIN.

The accused, a Mahomedan aged 23, was charged with the offences of possessing counterfeit King's coins and instruments for counterfeiting.

Mr. Balfour appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution were that the accused was a shop-keeper in electrical appliances. The accused in the previous case was employed by him as his servant and on various occasions this servant was sent to the market to offer counterfeit King's coins and get in exchange currency notes. On the 16th December, the servant (as will appear from the facts of the previous case) was arrested while trying to exchange counterfeit coins for notss. The accused being afraid that something was wrong, as his servant had not turned up in time, hastily put counterfeit materials in a small box and sent the box to his mother-in-law. The mother-in-law put that box into a big box and locked it. The accused when arrested took the policemen to his mother-in-law and showed the box which was full of materials.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution. Most of the evidence was the same as in the last case.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and his Lordship sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final disposal.

60-15-1110.15.—Bhai K & G, Hardwarimal Murlidhar & ors, v. The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd, Mer K & Co.

O S 49-15-958.14.—Mulla & M, Edalji Manecki Modi, v. Tribhowandas Kaliandas Gajjar, Mer K & Co.

46-15-715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim & anr, v. Gulamhussein Ladhabhai & ors, Payne & Co, Kanga & S, Bhai K & G, Edg G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Decree Absolute.

402-15.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla, & anr, Sh D & D, Mulla & M.

496-15.—Little & Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, v. Valji Hirji & anr, Madh K & Co, Kanga & S.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Part heard, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhai Shankar K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little & Co, Malvi H M & R.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Gopal Tukaram, driver of motor car No. 3734 with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing injuries to Mrs. Richel Graham.

The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of the 5th instant Mrs. Graham was cycling up Wodehouse Bridge towards Colaba, when near the Wellington Mews' the accused's car suddenly came out of the Mews without any warning and struck the bicycle. Mrs. Graham was thrown down and injured. The accused attempted to escape by taking the car back into the Mews, but two youngsters came up, seized the accused and rendered aid to the injured lady, who was then taken in the accused's car to the Colaba Hospital.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 45. Out of the fine if recovered, Rs. 30 was ordered to be paid to Mrs. Graham as compensation.

A DARING PICK-POCKET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Ganpat Krishna, with pick-pocketing.

It was alleged that one Janette Exler, residing at Grant Road, was driving along Lansdowne Road in a victoria on the 17th instant, when the accused, who was going along the road, snatched away from her hand a hand-bag, continuing Rs. 1,200 in currency notes, sovereigns and rupees. She jumped out of the victoria and gave chase to the accused who was eventually caught. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURMA'S GIFT OF MOTOR AMBULANCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

An inspection was made yesterday at the station hospital by General Young and Commander Montgomery of the 19th Battalion Rifle Brigade of the first fleet of ten motor ambulances presented by the citizens of Rangoon to the military authorities. The bodies of the ambulances are modelled after the Ford Motor Co.'s chassis and fitted by Messrs. Makenzie and Co. of Rangoon. Messrs. Makenzie and Co. will present an eleventh ambulance car on the completion of the ten cars. There is a call for three cars for the base hospital at Karachi which will be despatched when ready. The cost of each is Rs. 3,200.

SAMSON BRIBERY CASE.

EVIDENCE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST EMPLOYES.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon the case again came for hearing, in which Mr. C. M. Correa, Secretary to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, charged D. J. Samson Deputy Land Manager of the Improvement Trust, with receiving bribes as a public servant.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson appeared to prosecute, while Mr. S. G. Velinker, with Mr. Battliwalla and Mr. Erulker appeared for the accused.

Abdin Badrudin, a rent collector in the Improvement Trust, deposed that he was serving in that capacity for the last ten years. He knew Devraj Khimji as tenant of the Trust in 1913. He served the notices on Dewraj and others to vacate at the end of June, 1913. But as the tenants had not vacated on 1st July, 1913, ejectment suits were prepared in the ordinary course of procedure and the matter passed into the hands of the Court clerk through the Land Manager. After that he had nothing to do with the matter.

The witness then proved some documentary evidence which was put in and said that he did not know why Dewraj did not vacate.

Narayan Ramchandra Gupta, Senior Audit Clerk in the office of the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, deposed that accused was taken on a salary of Rs. 150 in 1898, as a temporary surveyor, was made permanent on Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 in December, 1898; in 1913, May, he was getting Rs. 600. His grade was from Rs. 450 to Rs. 800. He got a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per month.

Motilal Dulabhram, Wanka, Court Clerk in the Improvement Trust, deposed that he was serving since the last 12 years in the Improvement Trust. The remark "wait for a week" on the notice was in his hand-writing; it was made on account of pressure of work, and as the matter itself needed to be dealt with by the Chairman of the Board. That was the only reason. He wrote on the suits on 13th August "suits were settled." He had no recollection of any negotiations for the settlement of any suit. No suits were filed.

Further hearing was prostponed at this stage.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND RECRUITING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos of the leading article on recruiting in England in your valued columns of date permit me to direct the readers' attention to the following editorial in the London "Health Review" (Jan.) relating how the medical profession hinders recruiting in its own interests in this hour of national peril:—

According to a recent issue of the "Star" Mr. H. A. Barker, the famous Park Lane Bonesetter, had come to the War Office with a patriotic and self-sacrificing offer. "He undertakes to treat gratuitously any intending recruits, who have been rejected by the examining doctors on account of physical disablement which come within his range of treatment—cases of flat foot, displaced knee—cartilages, &c.

"These and many other troubles of the kind Mr. Barker has again and again proved his ability to cure though they have failed to yield to the treatment of an ordinary doctor. He was willing to suspend his private practice in order to devote himself to affording the treatment, which would change such men from cripples into effective soldiers."

Will it be believed that his offer has been declined? Mr. Tennant laid the matter before Sir Alfred Keogh, Surgeon-General of the Army, who "refused the proferred service" urged by influential people who had been personally cured by Mr. Barker, Mr. Tennant tried again. A letter signed by notabilities, including Lord Digby, Lord William Cecil, Sir Krishna Gupta, Lieut.-Col. H. J. O. Walker, Mr. H. G. Wells, &c., asked that all facilities should be granted Mr. Barker to render the services he desired.

Mr. Tennant had to report that he had "again failed to move" the medical authorities. We had certainly thought better things of Sir Alfred Keogh, who thus leaves it to be inferred that his profession would rather deprive the Army of thousands of useful soldiers, at a time of national peril, than admit it has anything to learn from an outsider.

Our purpose in presenting these facts is to ask whether a profession, which is capable of thus flagrantly putting its own interests before those of the nation, is entitled to scout with indignant scorn our suggestion that it is capable of manipulating statistics and hushing up facts in order to save a cherished fetish (such as vaccination) from exposure.

More—Many recruits who offered themselves under the Derby Scheme were rejected solely because they objected to vaccination! Yours, etc.,

A. E. D.

Bombay, 26th Jan.

FLYING SICKNESS.

"Flying sickness" in its more essential particulars is rather removed from caisson disease, and is deserving of careful clinical and scientific investigation. It is clear (the "Lancet" thinks) that it is not comparable in the strict sense with mountain sickness, in spite of the fact that some of the symptoms are more or less identical. The pilot who is lifted from his machine after a fast vol-plane in a semi-conscious condition, falling thereafter into a deep sleep, shows a phenomenon not met with either in mountain sickness or in caisson disease. Evidently there are effects on the functions of the nervous system which are attributable to very rapid descent through space, from low to higher air pressures, no doubt, but in which the alteration of pressure is probably only one factor, and that, perhaps, not the most important.

ABSCONDING CASHIER'S EXTRADITION FROM GOA.

BASELESS CHARGES AGAINST PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

The attention of Government has been drawn to a letter from Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Master of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, to the Editor of the "Anglo Lusitano," published in the English columns of the issue dated the 11th September, 1915, in which the following facts were stated:—

In February, 1915, a cashier (a Goan) employed at the Poona branch of Messrs. Phillips and Company, Limited, suddenly disappeared, and certain sums were found to be missing from the safe left in his charge. A complaint was made to the police, who, after searching first in British territory, finally traced the ex-cashier to Goa.

After stating other particulars, the following statements were made in the letter:—

"Four months elapsed and no satisfaction could be obtained, as the Portuguese authorities were not prepared to assist the efforts which were being made to bring this man to justice. In August last the firm in question again wrote to the Police authorities in Poona ..... the reply was that everything possible had been done, but the Portuguese authorities still persisted in keeping the man in Goa. Finally, Messrs. Phillips Company wrote again demanding from the Police authorities a statement in writing as to the reasons the Portuguese authorities gave for their behaviour, the result of this was that the authorities in Goa forthwith handed the alleged absconder over."

Then followed certain criticisms of the Goa Administration, based upon the above alleged facts. On a full examination of the facts of the case these criticisms are shown below to have no justification.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

For an understanding of the facts reference must first be made to the terms of the *modus vivendi* between the British and Portuguese Governments relating to extradition between British India and Portuguese India. One of the conditions of the *modus vivendi*, a conditions which is not uncommon in extradition treaties between Great Britain and European Powers, is that neither of the High Contracting Parties shall be bound to surrender its own subjects. Apart from this main condition, but subject to the usual limitations, each Government surrenders the subjects of the other on sufficient *prima facie* evidence of an offence being forwarded by the Government desiring the surrender, and not otherwise.

In the present case the accused person was, with the assistance of the Portuguese authorities found in Portuguese territory on the 9th March, 1915, and was kept under surveillance by the Goa Police. As he bore a Portuguese name, inquiries were instituted by the Government of Portuguese India with the view of determining his nationality. It was found that he was a son of Portuguese parents, was born in British India, but had no fixed domicile either in Portuguese or British territory. At this stage, on the 12th July, 1915, the accused was arrested. It was necessary, however, to ascertain whether, as the son of a Portuguese father, he had not established his nationality as a Portuguese subject, as permitted by the Portuguese Civil Code, by declaring a wish to be a Portuguese citizen. Inquiries from the Portuguese Consulate General at Bombay elicited the fact that no less than four persons bearing the same name as the accused had registered themselves there. It was finally ascertained, however, that none of these was the accused, and the result of the investigation was to establish that the accused was a British and not a Portuguese subject, and was therefore triable in a British and not a Portuguese Court.

These enquiries naturally occupied some time. On their completion, the Governor-General of Portuguese India intimated to the Governor of Bombay in a letter, dated the 7th August, 1915, that he had sanctioned the extradition. An English translation of this letter was forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police of Poona through the usual channel with instructions to arrange by direct correspondence with the Portuguese authorities for the place and time of surrender. The instructions reached the District Superintendent on the 29th August, and the accused was in British custody six days later.

Thus the consent of the Government of Portuguese India to the surrender, so far from being the result of Messrs. Phillips and Company's latter of the 24th August to the Poona Police, as stated by Mr. Jenkins, was in fact previous thereto. It is evident that the insinuations made against the Portuguese authorities in Mr. Jenkins' letter were not founded upon a reasoned basis of fact, and there was no just cause of complaint against the Portuguese authorities.

HALL-MARK OF THE CIVILIAN.

"It seems to us—and it is an observation which anyone who meets men home from the front can verify for himself—that man for man and class for class the soldier has a much clearer and truer perception of the real meaning of the war than the civilian," says the "New Statesman."

"It is the latter far more than the former whose sense of the issues is apt to get blurred. The passions that stir and obscure the minds of people at home leave the armies almost untouched. A consuming hatred of the individual enemy is the hall-mark of the civilian."

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PILFERING AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE IN COURT

Caetane Manuel De Souza, arrayed in up-to-date style, was recently charged by the Bandra Police before Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, with the theft of money from the offertory box of St. Andrew's Church, Bandra.

The complainant in the case was the Rev. Fr. J. F. Gonsalves, First Curate of the Church.

The cross-examination of witnesses by the accused created great amusement in Court. With his head cocked up, eyes strained, stern countenance, and a hand akimbo, he asked the reverend complainant certain questions on Confession and the Confessional, and were it not for the magesterial curb, there should have been no end to questions on theology and Canon Law.

The police constable, in whose charge the accused was handed over, having been examined; the Magistrate asked the accused if he had any question to ask.

Accused: Oh, yes! Well constable, look here, answer me my questions. What did you do after I was handed over to you?

Constable: (Amazed) What did I do? Why I took you to the lock-up.

Accused: No, no, answer my question. Didn't you take me to Sergeant Griffiths?

Constable: Yes, I did.

Accused: Now do tell me what he said.

Constable: Well, didn't the Sergeant Sab say, "You rogue, you are the fellow who once got out of my hands."

At this answer the cross-examination came to a dramatic close.

The accused in the beginning in not pleading guilty, said that because there was a previous conviction against him for robbing the St. Andrew's Church, whenever he appeared there he was hailed with acclamations of "Chor, chor," and chased.

The Magistrate having framed a charge against accused, in asking him the formal question, "Did you steal from the offertory box the sum of annas five and six pies?" warned him that because he was asking him that question he was not bound to answer 'yes.' Continuing, his worship said: "If you think you ought to say 'yes' say 'yes' and if you think you ought to say 'no,' then say 'no.' But don't for 'yes' say 'no,' and for 'no' say 'yes.'

The question with the warning appeared to have brought on a wonderful change in the attitude of the accused, which was instantly transformed from the ridiculous to the sublime. Bending down his head low, and reverentially pointing his folded hands to the Magistrate, the accused touchingly made the confession, "Sir, I have really done the deed."

Sentence was reserved that day pending receipt of report from the Finger Print Department as to accused's antecedents. One previous conviction having been proved against him for robbing the very Church of St. Andrew's, he was sentenced on Tuesday to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MURDER CHARGE FAILS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Mathew De Lima, a clerk in a Steam Navigation Company and Manuel Fernandes, a clerk in the B. B. and C. I. Stores who had been committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions by Mr. Manilal, City Magistrate, Thana, on a charge of murder were last week, after a trial before Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge Thana, acquitted and discharged, the jury having returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

The facts of this case have been already reported in these columns.

Letters patent for the Patna High Court are now before the Secreary of State in their final form.

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"BLUFFED" ENEMY AT SUVLA.

LIGHTS IN EMPTY CAMPS.

ANZACS FAREWELL LETTERS TO "JOHNNIE TURK."

The following dispatch from Mr. Ward Price continues and supplements his previous message (published in our issue of Wednesday) describing the evacuation of Suvla and Anzac, "the biggest bluff in war's history."

When the whole evacuation was over, he writes, the last job that remained to be done ashore was to set light to the abandoned stores.

Volunteers did this by means of time fuses, which were only lit when news was received by telephone from Anzac that all was clear, for it was expected that the sight of a conflagration would at once open the Turks' eyes to what was going on, and that a furious, if futile, bombardment would immediately begin.

Things went off that last night in a perfectly businesslike and smooth manner. Yet it will be easily believed that, to people actually engaged in the operation it had a thrill which an account of it can hardly convey. An infantry attack was hardly thought likely. Normally, there were only about 20,000 Turks in the first trenches in front of us at Suvla and Anzac, with 60,000 close up in reserve, and these Turks were thoroughly anxious to avoid a fight if it were possible.

In fact our generals would rather have welcomed an infantry attack at the end. Our lines were so strong that we could have done great execution with machine-guns, and the ships would have had a great opportunity of using heavy shrapnel, while the surprises that were in store for the Turks were many and ingenious.

RECEPTION BY GRAMOPHONE.

All preparations which the Turks will find made for their entry are not, however, of an explosive nature. The Australians have left many letters of kindliest farewell, assuring "Johnnie Turk" in colloquial English that he is a good fellow and a clean fighter, and that the Australians hope to meet him again some day.

The crowning testimony to good feeling is the gramophone, which was put in a conspicuous place in a trench on Walker's Ridge with disc on and the needle set ready to play "The Turkish Patrol."

The last night (Sunday, December 19) was an evening of brilliant moonlight. I had spent the day at Lala Baba, where there was "nothing doing" out of the ordinary.

Further along the coast, to the south, however, a vigorous action was going on at Helles in the afternoon. This was an attack made at the top of the Krithia ravine.

Helped by the fire of our ships' guns, they captured two Turkish trenches about 2 p.m., and, in the evening, about 8, held on to them against two counter-attacks. The casualties were not heavy.

A milk-blue mist swam over the lower ground and the mountains stood out black and stern against the sky. Salt Lake and the smooth water of the bay shimmered to the rays of the moon. Everything else was dark, except the points of golden light which were fires burning, as one knew, by empty dug-outs and in deserted camps.

FIVE GREAT FIRES.

Down at the coast of Anzac, where a hospital ship glowed like a brilliant emerald liner, the guns thumped out a final round, and the Turks were peppering away with rifles and even, now and again, spluttering into machine-gun fire, but there was no note of unusual energy in the sound.

From the shore one had a splendid view of five great fires springing up one after another, about 4 o'clock, as the store-dumps leapt into flames, and soon into one mighty bonfire a couple of hundred yards long. Further along the coast the Anzacs' forsaken bully-beef was burning fiercely, too.

At 3-30 there had been a violent explosion from Anzac, with a sudden spurt of flame on the crest of the ridge. This was a giant mine exploded by the Australians, 45ft., deep, under the Turkish trenches, as a final act of hostility, when the last Australian was about to leave the beach.

It was fired by electric contact from a distance, and must, it is thought, have killed a hundred Turks.

Our achievements was the greatest thing of its kind that the British Army has ever attempted, and it was exceedingly well done by both the Army and the Navy. At Suvla, on the last day, one officer and two men were wounded; at Anzac four were wounded.

Two of the six guns left—they are, needless to say, destroyed—were howitzers, 20 years old, that served in the Boer War.

KING'S THANKS TO GEN. BIRDWOOD.

To General Birdwood, commanding the Dardanelles Army, congratulations have already come by wire from the King. The general was constantly visiting Suvla and Anzac, directing the preparations, and during the last day and night he was on the spot the whole time in the Staff ship.

Dear though Suvla and Anzac have cost us in blood, it would be a mistake to regard this withdrawal as a confession of entire failure there. Both are names that will take a proud place in the list of battle honours of our Imperial Army.

It is not a defeat, though a German flag is flying at the top of Lala Baba this morning, for we were not driven off. Indeed, at every point along our whole front, we have consistently dominated the Turk, and we could certainly still fight a way through to the Narrows if the necessary reinforcements were available.

Nor had the arrival of new German guns and ammunition begun to bother us in any degree.

The evacuation is rather a pulling of ourselves together—a step towards that concentration of strength upon sure ground which is of such importance to our fortunes here at the cross-roads of the Empire.

SUPPRESSED LABOUR PAPER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S GLASGOW VISIT.

STORMY DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

When the House of Commons reassembled on Jan. 4 after the Christmas holiday, a storm of criticism was directed against Mr. Lloyd George for suppressing the Glasgow weekly paper "Forward," which gave a report of his conference with the Clyde workmen.

Dr. Addison, replying to a question by Mr. Hogge with reference to the result of Mr. Lloyd George's conferences in Glasgow and Newcastle, said it was yet too soon to say what practical result would be achieved.

Mr. J. H. Thomas: Why was it thought necessary to suppress the reports of the meetings? (Cheers.)

Mr. Outhwaite: Did not the Minister of Munitions have a hostile reception at Glasgow and suppress the reports? (Cries of "Oh.").

Dr. Addison: The reason he went was because there was considerable misconception in the area and hostility arising out of it. He went to try to meet it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Snowden: Did he succeed in removing the misconception?

Dr. Addison: I hope so.

Mr. Hogge: Has he made any progress yet in securing the additional 80,000 skilled men required?

Dr. Addison: Yes, considerable progress has been made.

ON WHOSE AUTHORITY?

Mr. W. C. Anderson (Lab.) Mr. Pringle (L) and Mr. Outhwaite (L) put questions to the Under Secretary for War on the suppression of the Glasgow paper "Forward," and asked on whose authority, and by whose orders, the paper was seized, and what were the grounds for such action.

Mr. Tennant said he had not yet received the official reports, but he understood the action was taken by the competent military authority in Scotland, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations (No. 51), at the instance of the Minister of Munitions. (Ironical cheers.)

Mr. Tennant went on to say that the grounds of the action were that there had been an offence under Regulation No. 27. It did not necesarily follow there would be a charge.

Several Labour and Liberal members rose to put "supplementaries," and the Speaker called on Mr. Anderson, who asked whether it had become an offence and a crime in this country to give a truthful account—(cheers)—of the reception accorded by organised Labour to the Minister of Munitions, and whether they were to look upon this as the first fruits of conscription. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Tennant: I trust the hon. member will draw no such conclusion. The order under which this paper was proceeded against was perfectly legal and in order.

CHAMPION OF FREE SPEECH.

Mr. Pringle inquired whether the Minister of Munitions did not go to Scotland as the champion of free speech, to appeal to the workmen, and use the name of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in this connection, and whether his professions were in accord with his action afterwards.

Mr. Tennant said he was assured that the newspaper did publish articles distinctly against the Defence of the Realm Act and dangerous to the country. (Cries of "Oh! oh!" and laughter.) Such articles would be dangerous if they appealed to the workers to retard the output of munitions. (Cries of "Oh! oh!")

At this point Mr. Lloyd George entered the House and took his seat next to the Prime Minister. He was greeted with some ironical Radical and Labour cheers.

Mr. J. H. Thomas (Lab) asked whether it had been considered what effect such action was likely to have on the workers—(hear, hear)—when Labour papers were suppressed and not those doing the most mischief. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tennant said he was not aware till now that the "Forward" was a Labour paper. He understood that the paper incited the workers to abstain from the production of munitions. (Cries of "No, No," and "Order.")

Mr. Outhwaite: Were not instructions issued to the Press to publish only the official account, and was this account a proper report?

Mr. Alden (L): Does not the Minister of Munitions, like a sensible man, now see that it is time the whole business was stopped if he wishes to put an end to dissension and discontent?

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George said that if he had had notice that the question was to be raised he would have supplied himself with a copy of the paper and would have been able to show that the paper had deliberately incited the workers on the Clyde not to carry out an Act of Parliament which had been passed in order to promote the output of munitions. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

Mr. Snowden: Is it not the fact that this issue of the paper was suppressed because it contained a report of the meetings of the right hon. gentleman?

Mr. Pringle hoped the Prime Minister would see that there was a large body of members in the House who desired to have a day on which to discuss this matter.

Mr. Asquith: I will consider that. I knew nothing of the matter till I came to the House.

Mr. J. H. Thomas asked why the paper was not suppressed when the articles referred to by Mr Lloyd George first appeared. (Loud Radical cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George: I think it very likely the hon. member is right, and that the paper should have been suppressed before. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Dillon: May I ask the Under Secretary for War whether he will now consider the desirabliity of dealing with the "Times" and the "Daily Mail"? (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Tennant did not reply, and there loud cries of "Answer, answer."

The Speaker: Obviously that is a question which cannot be answered on the spur of the moment.

Mr. Dillon: I will put it down.

Mr. Hogge asked that a correct copy of Mr. Lloyd George's speech should now be circulated, and Mr. King suggested, amid laughter, that a copy of the suppressed edition of "Forward" should be put in the Library, or, if that was not possible, could it be published as a White Paper.

The matter then dropped.

ITALIAN NAVY'S "BIT."

CEASELESS VIGIL IN THE ADRIATIC WATERS.

BREAKING THROUGH AUSTRIA'S MARINE ENTRENCHMENT.

Although the movements and achievements of the Italian Navy, like those of the British Fleet, are necessarily surrounded by a good deal of secrecy, the Censorship has from time to time permitted the publication of information which in the bulk gives a good impression of the excellent work accomplished in various directions, writes the Rome correspondent of the Central News.

The "Giornale d'Italia," in the course of an exceedingly interesting article on the naval operations in the Adriatic, explains that, night and day, for the last six months these waters have been patrolled by Italian squadrons, composed, generally speaking, of cruisers and torpedo craft of the older types, one squadron being replaced by another immediately on return to its base.

The principle governing the activities of these squadrons has been that, should the objective justify heroic measures, a warship whose loss would be without material significance should not be spared. As it happens, however, the Italian vessels have encountered no Austrian warships, except submarines. Of the latter they have had plenty of experience.

The writer of the article quoted asserts that the Austrian underwater boats have discharged against the Italian squadrons a total number of torpedoes equivalent to an average of eleven per ship, but have never succeeded in doing any damage to repay them for this expenditure of costly projectiles. Each group of cruising ships comprise the same number of units in equally distributed strength.

"TRUE SEA-WOLVES."

The crews are formed of picked men—true "sea-wolves"—under the direction of only a small body of officers. Cruises are short, generally lasting only forty-eight hours or so, but they are businesslike enough, and the ships participating in them go by the name of "Death Squadrons."

One of the principal tasks which the Italian naval authorities have had in view has been the destruction of that colossal "marine entrenchment" formed by the islands of Dalmatia and Istria. There are few days, it would appear, when something is not done towards the ultimate accomplishment of this formidable undertaking and the Austrian ships of war, sheltering in their home ports, no longer enjoy their former safety, since their line of defence is beginning to yield at many points.

Thousands of mines have been exploded, a number of islands occupied, and most of the lighthouses, signal stations, and blockhouses destroyed. Once this great work has been completed, brilliant results may be looked for. The Naval Commander-in-Chief, adds the "Giornale d'Italia," would probably find it possible to telegraph an excellent communiqué every day, but he abstains from doing so. In due course all will become known; for the moment it is better to indulge in generalities.

The Press continues to print details concerning the hunting down of Austrian and German submarines in the Mediterranean, but while the number of submarines accounted for is certainly substantial, no really reliable figures are as yet available. What is certain is that in this field of action also the Italian Navy is "doing its bit," as is shown by the following incident, related in the "Resto del Carlino" by a survivor of the steamer Port Said, which was sunk by an Austrian submarine on December 10.

The Port Said, which was bound from Genoa to Somaliland, via Massowah, left Catania on December 8, those on board, including the crew, numbering 268 persons. At 11 a.m. on the 10th, when the ship was some forty kilometres from Derna, a submarine over 200ft. long, and carrying a gun, suddenly made its appearance.

The Por Said's commander attempted escape, but the submarine opened fire, and several shells struck the steamer, which stopped. Shortly afterwards a torpedo was discharged, and the Port Said was sunk. But at this very moment two Italian destroyers came racing up from nowhere in particular.

THE LAST OF THE "U" BOAT.

They lost no time in getting to work with their guns, and, although the submarine sought to escape by plunging, she was not quick enough, and was struck forward. She immediately disappeared, and there is little doubt she was sunk. The sinking of the Port Said involved the loss of six lives.

While nothing can be said as to new construction for the Italian Navy, the interesting announcement is made by the "Agenzia Nazionale" that the Armstrong-Vickers yards at Genoa have received orders for four cruisers and several submarines and torpedo boats for the Spanish Government.

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Kidney and bladder trouble is far commoner than most people would imagine. It is reported that at least six out of every ten people who "go sick" do so through kidney disease. And, moreover, five out of every ten sufferers die from this same cause. If people only knew how to tell whether their kidneys were diseased or not it would not be so bad, but thousands upon thousands of men and women to-day are content to suffer and die in ignorance. Weak kidneys lead to deadly Bright's Disease in many cases.

Sure and certain symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

How are you to really recognise Kidney Trouble? Here is the way:—Have you a nasty taste in the mouth the first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body. Have you constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"?

People who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflamation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills quickly remove these symptoms. You should go to your chemist at once for a box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and prove for yourself that within twenty-four hours these wonderful pills have without doubt commenced their healing work—guaranteed. Do not put off, because weak kidneys very often means Bright's Disease in the end. But when you buy the pills be sure you get De Witt's in large white boxes printed in blue and and gold—with a blue wax seal on the top of the bottle. Refuse any of similar name without this special seal.

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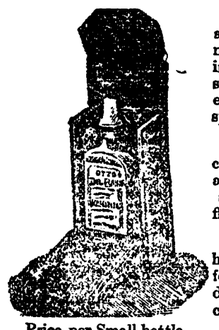

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THE LATE MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD.

LIFE OF A GREAT PARLIAMENTARIAN.

Mr. Samuel Whitbread, who died on Dec. 26, at the ripe old age of 85 was for many years Liberal member for Bedford The family of Whitbread enjoyed for several generations substantial possessions in North Bedfordshire. There were of the upper middle class, and were connected by marriage with John Howard the Prison-Reformer, whose property near Bedford they inherited. As years went on, their wealth and station increased. Samuel Whitbread, who died in 1796, founded the browery in Chiswell-street, E.C., which still bears his name, was Member for the Borough of Bedford, and purchased from the fourth Lord Torrington a fine place near Biggleswade, called Southill; of which the wooded uplands supplied John Bunyan, dwelling on the flats of Elstow, with his idea of the Delectable Mountains.

This Samuel Whitbread was succeeded as M.P. for Bedford by a more famous Samuel his eldest son, who was born in 1758, and married Lady ElizabethGrey, sister of

That Earl who taught his compeers to be just,
And wrought in brave old age what youth had planned.

Samuel Whitbread became one of the most active and influential members of the Whig party, a staunch ally of Fox, and a coadjutor of Wilberforce in his attack on the Slave Trade. He was closely and unfortunately involved in the affairs of Drury Lane Theatre, and, for that reason, figures frequently in "Rejected Addresses." He died before his time in 1815, and his eldest son, William Henry Whitbread, became M.P. for Bedford. He died without issue, and his nephew and heir was the admirable man and distinguished Parliamentarian who is here commemorated.

TEN VICTORIES AT THE POLLS.

Samuel Whitbread was born in 1830, and educated at Rugby, where he was a contemporary of Lord Goschen, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where one of his closest friends was James Payn, the novelist. He married Lady Isabella Pelham, daughter of the third Earl of Chichester. In those days Bedford returned two members, and at the General Election of 1852, which scotched Lord Derby's attempt to revive Protection, "Young Sam Whitbread" was returned as junior member for the Borough, and at the elections of 1857, 1859, 1865, 1868 1874, 1880, 1885, 1886, and 1892 he was again elected, each time after a contest and each time at the top of the poll. Had he stood again in 1895, and been again successful, he would have been "Father of the House."

It may be said, without doubt or exaggeration that Samuel Whitbread was the ideal Member of Parliament. To begin with physical attributes, he was unusually tall, carried himself nobly, and had a beautiful and benignant countenance. His speaking was calm, deliberate, dignified; his reasoning close and strong, and his style, though unadorned, was perfectly correct. His truly noble nature shone through his utterance, and his gentle humour conciliated the goodwill even of political opponents. His ample fortune and large leisure enabled him to devote himself to Parliamentary work, though the interests of his brewery and of his landed estate were never neglected. He was active in all local business, and had a singularly exact knowledge of all that concerned his constituents, their personalities and desires. A man thus endowed was clearly predestined for high office, and in 1859 Lord Palmerston, who believed in political apprenticeship, made Samuel Whitbread a Lord of the Admiralty. But this appointment disclosed the one weak joint in the young politician's armour. His circulation was not strong enough for his vast height, and sedulous attention to the work of an office, superadded to the normally unwholesome atmosphere of the House of Commons, was more than he could stand. "I cannot," he said, "get a living out of the London air"; and so, in 1863, just on the threshold of high preferment he bade farewell to official ambition, and devoted himself thenceforward to the work of a private member. But the leaders of the Liberal Party did not resign such a recruit without repeated efforts to retain him. Three times he refused the Cabinet, and twice the Speakership; while every suggestion of personal distinctions or hereditary honours he waved aside with a smile.

AN EMINENT FIGURE IN THE HOUSE.

The knowledge that these things were so gave Whitbread a peculiar authority in the House of Commons. His independence was absolute and assured. He was, if any politician ever was, unbuyable; and, though he was a sound party man, on whom at a pinch his leaders could rely, he yet seemed to rise superior to the lower air of partisanship, and to lift debate into the atmosphere of conviction. The "St. James's Gazette" once confessed that his peculiar position in in the House of Commons was one of those Parliamentary mysteries which no outsider could understand. He seemed even amid the hottest controversies, to be rather an arbiter than an advocate. Once Mr. T. W. Russell, in a moment of inspiration, described him as "an umpire, perfectly impartial—except that he never gives his own side out." Whereupon Whitbread, with a quaint half-smile, whispered to the man sitting next to him: "That hit of 'T. W.'s' was not very bad." A singular tribute to Whitbread's influence, and the weight attaching to his counsel, is found in the fact that, in the autumn of 1885 before Mr. Gladstone had announced his conversion to Home Rule, Whitbread was one of the very few people—Goschen was another—to whom he confided his change of view. Of the estimation in which Whitbread was held by his neighbours, even after he had ceased to represent them in Parliament, the present writer once heard a ludicrous, but illuminating, instance. Among the men sentenced to death after the Jameson Raid was one connected, by ties of family, with Bedford. For a while his kinsfolk could not believe that he was really in danger; but when ominous rumours began to thicken, one of his uncles said, with an air of grave resolve: 'This is becoming serious about my nephew. If it goes on much longer, I shall have to write to Mr. Whitbread."

In the general course of politics, Whitbread was a Whig, holding to the great principles of Civil and Religious Liberty, Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform; but he was a Whig with a difference. He stuck to the party after it had been permeated by Gladstonianism, advanced in Liberalism as he advanced in years, and became a convinced Home Ruler. His political prescience, founded on long experience and close observation, was remarkable. Soon after Lord Salisbury's accession to power in the summer of 1895, he said to the present writer: "I fancy that, for two or three years, the Government will go on quietly enough; and then, when they find their popularity waning, they will pick a quarrel with somebody, and go to war. It is always difficult for an Opposition to attack a Government which is conducting a war."

In religion, Whitbread was an Evangelical of the more liberal type exemplary in his own Churchmanship, but mistrusting extremes, and always on the friendliest terms with Nonconformists. As regards the affairs of common life, he was a most hospitable and courteous host; a thorough agriculturist, and a keen sportsman. His size and weight debarred him from hunting but he was a first-rate shot, whether on the moor or in the stubble; and a keen yachtsman. At home and abroad, everywhere and in all things, he was a gentleman of the highest type, genial, dignified, and unassuming. Probity, benevolence, and public spirit were embodied in Samuel Whitbread.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

FOREIGNERS' DIFFICULTIES IN LEARNING ENGLISH.

Professor Gilbert Murray presided on January 4. at a meeting of the Simplified Spelling Society, held in the Jehangir Hall of the University of London. In explaining the objects of the meeting Dr. Gilbert Murray said that it was not possible for people to spend the whole of their time in working for and thinking about the war, but must fill their days with their normal occupations, though carrying them on in remembrance of the great struggle that was going on. Their expectation or hope was that at the end of the war they would move somehow towards a closer union between the different nations, or, at any rate, to some dulling or blunting of that exclusive national feeling which had been somewhere in the background among the causes of the present disaster. They must cease to take pride in their particular oddities and unintelligibilities of their own special language.

They wanted the English language to be known, read, and spoken as widely over the earth's surface as possible. The foreigner who learned English had very nearly to learn two languages, but he believed that the language should be written as it was pronounced. The ideal was that there should be one symbol, for each sound, and that no symbol should denote two different sounds. Some people had recommended that the pronunciation should be made to fit the spelling, but, as a rule, did not take ten minutes of discussion to convert the people who had adopted that view. Others had recommended that everybody should be allowed to spell as they looked, so that a person speaking of a friendly dog might write the word "dogge," and in speaking of an alarming dog would refer to it as "doggh."

English was in a slightly different position from the other European languages. among the other nations there had been a process of constant small correction which was still going on, and as a result most of the European languages had fairly satisfactory systems of spelling, which were fundamentally phonetic. The Greek language was in a deplorable and indefensible condition. When one heard a Greek word he had not the ghost of a notion as a rule how it should be spelled, the language having become so lumbered up with antiquarian surfaces forming round each word and strangling it. If the Greek language was to complete with other languages for commercial purposes it would have to take a deep plunge into cold water and correct its spelling. English was, however, in an almost worse condition. The real object of education was to put before the child as far as possible a reasonable world, and to introduce into it a reasonable being, giving the child confidence that if it dealt rightly the result would be right. Instead of that in teaching spelling the child was presented to a mad world.

Sir Frederick Pollock said that the principal objection urged against reformed spelling was that our spelling was the result of a natural historical development, but the greater part of the development was not natural at all. In Spanish it was almost impossible to misread a word apart from perversity; Italian came in a good second, and Dutch had a fairly uniform spelling well adapted to the language. German took four letters to represent the sound of "j," and even then did not do it quite rightly. As to English, he thought they might decide to place it in the fourth class, and give it a bare "pass."

The other advocates of simplified spelling included Dr. R. W. Macan, Mr. W. B. Steer, president N.U.T., and Mr. Walter Rippmann, M.A.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"The great activity which prevails in such trades as the cheaper jewellery cannot from any standpoint be regarded as healthy," says the "Daily Chronicle." "Some less useless trades which are sensitive to curtailments of expenditure, bear no witness to any now. Books, for instance, have sold increasingly well for weeks past. Magazines and periodicals are flourishing. The largest publishing concern in the country shows increased profits during the last twelve months of war.

"As an index of spending, the superabundant advertisements in the ladies' magazines are perhaps specially eloquent. All these things show that we have vast resources to fall back upon, but that individuals are not yet devoting them as they ought to the national cause."

MARCHING SONGS.

FAVOURITE AUSTRALIAN REFRAINS.

Many excellent marching songs have appeared in the columns of "The Times," some of which have served their purpose, but most of which have died at birth, either not having reached the soldiers or not appealing to their very exacting or very erratic taste. (The reader can put it as he likes.) Why some songs become popular and others, vastly superior in merit, from an outsider's standpoint, fail to "catch on" is one of the things which no man can account for, writes a correspondent in "The Times." Perhaps, like the Spartan children which were exposed at birth on the mountains, the failure to live is the best proof that they should never have been born. Even that great national anthem the "Marseillaise" had slow acceptance as a people's song, although after a time it swept through France into universal favour.

The Australians were slow in developing their songs. They are, if not a nation of musicians, at least a singing people; and their soldiers come from homes of music. But they had no marching songs—the call had not previously come to them. So at first the demand was met from outside sources, and "Tipperary was adapted to local names. But this did not suffice. While the Australian has a fine Imperalism, he is said to be more English than the English; he has also that essential feature of a good Imperalism, a strong localism. Patriotism is best developed among a nation of homelovers.

So the new Australian forces had to find their own songs. A school of soldier songwriters sprang up in the Commonwealth. The songs were all sorts; some good, many bad; but all had to pass the test, not of merit, but of acceptability to the men who had to sing them. The course adopted by the 22nd Australian Infantry Battalion is of interest. A tune was selected and a prize offered for the best two verses written to it by members of the corps. The competition was very keen and many verses sent in. A plebiscite of the whole battalion—an easy task among citizen volunteer soldiers in a country where the Referendum is a frequently applied political institution—was resorted to. Of 28 verses put in the ballot the first prize fell to a journalist private in the ranks and the second to a sergeant schoolmaster, who got one verse and the chorus in.

The selected words were:—

When the German blood-stained Eagle, and
its vulture-hearted Chief
Made war on little Belgium, they held the
fond belief.
The British Lion had grown too tame and
dared not interfere,
But when old England called the roll, Australia answered, "Here!"

Chorus—

Avenge the plucky Belgians, their eyes are
all on you,
God be with Australia and her mission
o'er the sea,
Remember your Colonel's motto, boys,
W.O.T.B.G.
So be ready 22nd, be steady e'er and true,
When England called for volunteers to wife
the Germans out,
We rallied round the dear old Flag with
hearts so true and stout,
A Battalion now is on its way, and will be
at the fore,
It is the 22nd boys, from dear Australia's
shore.
And when we're in the trenches, boys, and
things are not too bright,
We'll show those bloody Germans how Australian boys can fight,
And when the foe is overcome and victory
is nigh,
The good old 22nd boys will raise their
battle-cry. (Chorus.)

It should be explained that the cryptic letters W.O.T.B.G., are not for ears polite, though they may perhaps be guessed when it is said that the first two stand for "wipe out" and the last for "Germans."

The individual companies also arranged a similar system of choice, although one adopted, with slight local variations, the plantation song, "The Old Folks at Home." Some other company song verses read—

Australian boys in khaki have 'listed for
the war;
Keen and smart and larky, we're marching
to the fore,
The Germans groaned and trembled, they
said they hadn't reckoned
Australia could produce such men as the
glorious 22nd.
The Kaiser when he saw them, straight fell
into a fit,
And wired unto the Austrians, we'd better
do a get;
He tore the Scrap of Paper and played the
brutal Hun,
But when the 22nd come, they'll get him on
the run.

Rally round the banner of your country,
Take the field with brothers o'er the foam.
On land or sea, wherever you be—keep your
eye on Germany;
But Company A has little cause to fear,
Should old acquaintance be forgot? No,
no, no, no, no,
Australia will be there! Australia will be
there!

Here we are, here we are, here we are again!
C Company is going to be at the top of the
show
When there's trouble brewing; when there's
something doing.
Are we down hearted? No. Let them all
come,
Here we are, here we are, here we are again!
We're fit and well, and feeling as right as
rain.
When the Kangaroo starts hopping, the
Germans will be dropping.
Hullo, hullo, here we again, Och, Boshter,
Again!

The battalion and four company songs make enough for battalion use; and at Broadmeadows, the recruits' camp, outside Melbourne, on the sea trip across, and at the Heliopolis training ground in Egypt the songs proved their success and popularity by being universally sung. When the battalion made its excursion to the Pyramid's the old stones echoed the words and even the Sphinx, which has for thousands of years listened unansweringly to so many men and many tongues, heared a new thing.

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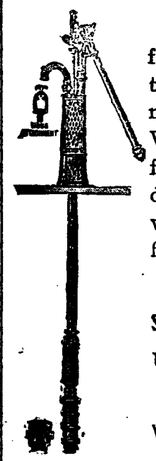

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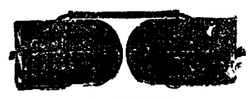

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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

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